"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair to-day; fair, rising temperature, Thursday; light to moderate west winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,541. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1911.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MISS GRAHAM FOUND; KIDNAPPED, SHE SAYS

Got to Poughkeepsie Sunday Morning After a Terrifying Adventure and Stayed There.

LAWYER GIVES POLICE A CLUE

Believes Her Story That a Man and Woman Put a Tarry Bag Over Her Head and Rushed Her Off.

Lillian Graham, one of the girls who shot W. E. D. Stokes, has been found. She disappeared from public view last Saturday night, and turned up yesterday afternoon in the Morgan House, Poughkeepsie. She had been there since early Sunady morning.

She told the Poughkeepsie police a story of being kidnapped in New York with a sack over her head smelling of coal tar, and of hearing voices of a strange man and a strange woman in her ears as she was frisked along in a motor car. All she remembered after that was the rumbling of railroad wheels, the hissing of the steam from the engine, and the voice of the conductor crying: "All out, Poughkeepsie!" She got out alone, she said, and went to the Morgan House, where she got a room and remained until the police came to ask her all about it.

A bellboy of the Morgan House said that he assisted Miss Graham out of the cab when she arrived at the hotel early Sunday morning; that she was alone, and that she told him she had meant to take a train for Albany and had got the wrong train. The train she actually took, as described by her, was the theatre train, leaving the Grand Central Station at 11:19 o'clock.

The clue which led the police to Miss Graham was furnished by Clark L. Jordan, her lawyer, by telephone from New York. He told Chief of Police McCabe early yesterday afternoon that he had heard that Lillian Graham was either in Albany or Poughkeepsie, and asked the Chief to look for her.

Chief McCabe sent a man to the Morgan House to look over the register. He found the name of Lillian Clark and learned from the clerk that she had come to the hotel from New York early Sunday morning and had since remained in her room, even having her meals sent there. The description of Lillian Clark tallied with that of Lillian Graham, so the policeman went to her room. She wouldn't let him in, and he sent for Chief McCabe, who persuaded her to open the door.

Her Story of Kidnapping.

Chief McCabe took her into custody and escorted her to his office, where, from the depths of a comfortable chair, she spoke as follows:

"I have remained silent because I did not know what to do. I was kidnapped at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street at 10:30 o'clock last Saturday night. I left the home of my sister at 100 West 110th Street to get some butter at a near-by grocery store and some powder for a headache at a drug store. At the corner a man stepped up to me and threw a bag over my head.

"There was a strong odor of tar in the bag, and I was nearly suffocated. It stuck in my throat and choked me. The man pulled me into a motor car which stood at the corner. Then I don't exactly remember any more. I remember now hearing a man and woman talking, and they were saying something about throat. I tried to scream, but couldn't. Neither could I struggle. I felt completely exhausted and weak.

"Then I felt some one shaking me, and the conductor was leaning over me telling me that was the last stop and I would have to get off. I left the train and felt dazed on finding myself alone in the station.

"I nailed a taxicab and told the driver to take me to a hotel. He took me to the Morgan House. I went in, registered as Lillian Clark, and went to bed. I was terribly afraid, and I could not think at all clearly. I was afraid to tell who I was—why, I don't know."

Rescuing Party Starts.

Lawyer Jordan had every appearance of being sincerely disturbed as he rushed downtown from his home in 181st Street to the Grand Central after getting Chief McCabe's message.

He received the telephone message from Chief McCabe at 8 o'clock and was at the Grand Central Station in time to catch the 8:30 train, which, however, did not stop at Poughkeepsie, and he was compelled to wait until the 9:40 train. He left word at the theatre where Miss Graham's sister, Mrs. Singleton, was helping to make up Ethel Conrad, who has been appearing alone since Miss Graham vanished, and Mrs. Singleton hurried after him to the station.

Mrs. Singleton did not, however, catch the 9:40 train. Why she did not Lawyer Jordan did not know. All he could find out about her was that the ticket agent recalled that a very excited young woman had asked about trains for Poughkeepsie at 8:30 o'clock and had bought a ticket.

Supposing that she had gone back to the theatre, Mr. Jordan telephoned for her, but got word that she had not come back. He hunted through the cars of the 9:40 train, but could not find her and concluded that she had left for Poughkeepsie by automobile.

"I am wholly convinced that Miss Graham was taken away by force," Lawyer Jordan insisted to a TIMES reporter, while the train was on its way from the Grand Central to Poughkeepsie. "I cannot account for her strange action in remaining at Poughkeepsie without notifying us. She had everything to lose by going away and nothing to gain."

"How did you come to telephone to Poughkeepsie that she might be there?" Mr. Jordan was asked.

Got an Anonymous Tip.

"That was the result of anonymous tips sent to us by letters and over the telephone," he replied. "People have been calling us up with bits of information ever since the girl disappeared. Some of the messages have come to my office and some went to the home of Miss Graham. A traveling man telephoned me that he had seen a girl in the custody of a man and woman on a Poughkeepsie-bound train, the girl apparently being very much worried over something and weeping at intervals.

"A message to Mrs. Singleton informed her she need not worry about Lillian, and that even if her bail was forfeited her bondsmen would lose nothing. Another informed her that 'the party she was looking for was either in Albany or

Both Mr. Jordan and Mrs. Singleton got to Poughkeepsie about midnight, and immediately engaged Miss Graham in earnest conversation. Mrs. Singleton asked her sister why she had not communicated with her and Miss Graham replied:

"I was so dazed and frightened that I did not know where I was until this afternoon. I kept to my bed in the hotel until yesterday. I had expected to return to New York to-night."

Miss Graham, her sister, and Mr. Jordan will return to New York early this morning.

Poughkeepsie.' After receiving a number of such messages, I called up both the Albany and the Poughkeepsie police."

To a suggestion that a press agent had been active in the case a complete denial was issued at the theatrical office involved. "I can say most positively on my word of honor," the press agent declared, "that if this was a press agent affair it is one of which I am wholly ignorant. Mrs. Singleton, when I first met her, was a fairly happy looking woman. For the last two days she has seemed as broken in spirit as a woman could possibly be."

SUBWAY DIGGING IN FIVE DAYS

Actual Work to Start Next Monday at 67th Street and Lexington Avenue.

The Public Service Commission announced yesterday that the actual digging on the new subways would be begun at 11 o'clock next Monday morning at Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. The Bradley Contracting Company will have the honor of starting the work and the ceremonies, the details of which will be announced later, will be very simple. The contracts for this particular section of the new subway were signed by the commission last Friday night.

Col. Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with William F. Sheehan and ex-Judge Hatch of counsel for the company, and the company's engineers held a conference with the Public Service Commission yesterday afternoon to pave the way for preparing the operating contracts covering the entire new rapid transit system, which the Board of Estimate voted to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit at its meeting last Thursday.

At the session of the Public Service Commission yesterday morning Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram brought up again the matter of preparing third tracking contracts with the Manhattan elevated roads. Commissioner William McCarroll called attention to the fact that the matter had been referred to the commission's counsel, George S. Coleman, and that he had reported back that he needed instructions as to what was to be covered by the contracts.

Mr. Cram remarked that he supposed that counsel's function was to advise the commission and not the commission to advise counsel, whereupon several of the commissioners informed Mr. Cram that the matter had been dicussed at Monday's meeting, and Commisioner Eustis finally contributed the suggestion that if Mr. Cram would attend the meetings of the Committee of the Whole, at which the matter was discussed, he probably would get some information.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has not yet replied to the communication of the commission asking for a conference on third tracks.

PASSAIC FOR COMMISSION.

Majority of 931 Polled for Gov. Wilson's Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 25.—Passaic adopted the commission plan of government today by 1,792 votes to 861, a majority of 931. The total vote was 60 per cent. of last year's Assembly vote, so that the provision that at least 30 per cent. of that vote must be polled was met.

The adoption of the act is attributed to the fact that both newspapers, Mayor Spencer, nearly all the other city officials, most of the Republican and Democratic leaders, and nearly all the leading men of the city were for it, and that Gov. Wilson spoke here for it.

The Socialists were opposed, contending that commission government meant centralization of government, not government by the people. Councilmen Norman D. Darmstatter and Thomas J. Walsh, Edward J. Levendusky, and John K. J. Labash were the leading Republicans and Democrats who opposed the plan, while Mayor Spencer has with him Victor L. Mason, who helped start the commission government movement in the State; William F. Gastón, President, and Charles F. H. Johnson, Secretary, of the Commission Government League; Freeholder John H. Kehoe, George P. Rust, Arthur S. Corbin, John Woods, and others.

The greatest majority for commission government was polled in the Second and Third Wards, which comprise the better resident section. The First and Fourth Wards, in which non-English-speaking people predominate, polled the heaviest vote against the plan. The First was the only ward in which the proposal was voted down.

The campaign lasted little more than three weeks. The Geran law operated to-day for the first time in the State, worked smoothly, and is believed to have prevented much corruption.

ULTIMATUM TO WOODRUFF.

Kracke-Calder Combination Tells Him He's No Longer Leader.

Timothy Lester Woodruff, ex-Lieutenant Governor and ex-Republican State Chairman, is now ex-leader in Kings County. Lots of politicians in Brooklyn knew this to be so a week ago, but Mr. Woodruff could not believe it. When he visited for the third time in a year yesterday afternoon the county of which he had been leader for fourteen years he learned that the Kracke-Calder combination was in control and that orders from him would not be taken by a majority of the district leaders.

An ultimatum was delivered to him by Naval Officer Frederick J. H. Kracke, leader of the Eighteenth District, and Congressman William M. Calder, leader of the Twelfth District, who said that they spoke for seventeen of the twenty-three district leaders. It was to the effect that if he did not go through the ceremony of retiring he would be retired against his will.

Mr. Woodruff did not feel that he should give up the leadership and talked about harmony. The others, however, were firm. It was finally arranged that there should be another conference to-day at which Mr. Woodruff is expected to give his decision. The belief obtains among local Republicans that Mr. Woodruff, whose business interests are demanding more and more of his time, will step down from the leadership without a fight. It is understood that Mr. Kracke can be the leader if he wants the place.

COLD SNAP IN CHICAGO.

Thermometer at 53 and Women Wore Furs Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A wintry chill gripped Chicago to-day, and the anomaly was presented in its busiest thoroughfares this morning of men wearing straw hats and overcoats, and women in lingerie waists protected by boas or fur-trimmed wraps.

With one exception Chicago never before suffered so chilly a day on July 25. However, the Weather Bureau announced that it was snowing in Bay City, Mich., the first snow ever recorded in July in the peninsula State, and that a similar condition prevailed at Findlay, Ohio. The lowest temperature for the month of July in Chicago was recorded as 50 degrees on July 21, 1873. At 5 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 53 degrees.

Chicago in three weeks has established a record of its own. Twenty-one days ago the temperature was 102 degrees in the shade; to-day it registered 53 degrees. The Weather Bureau sagely ascribes the anomalous condition to atmospheric pressure, and says "the pressure" is moving East.

When you go to the country take ANGOSTURA BITTERS, an exquisite tonic.—Adv.

RICH BREWER DIES AT THE BIG DRUM

It Was Simon Bernheimer's Great Desire to Play It in the Shriners' Band.

BECAME A MASON FOR THAT

And Got His Chance at Rehearsal Because the Regular Drummer Was Away—Dies of Apoplexy, Playing.

While playing the bass drum in the Mystic Shriners' Mecca Temple band, which was rehearsing in the Murray Hill Lyceum in East Thirty-fourth Street, shortly after 9 o'clock last night, Simon E. Bernheimer, head of the Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsner Brewing Company, 128th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, dropped dead of apoplexy.

For many years Mr. Bernheimer had been an enthusiast on the subject of playing a bass drum. He had made many efforts to join the Mystic Shriners' band for the sole purpose of being able to play the drum, but as only Mystic Shriners can become members, he was told that he would fihst have to join the Masonic order and work his way up until he was eligible to become a Shriner. With this purpose in view, Mr. Bernheimer became a Mason a few weeks ago. Meantime he religiously attended rehearsals of the band in the Murray Hill Lyceum every Tuesday night. He would sit with friends and listen to the band while telling them of his ambition to wield the baton.

He got his first chance last night. John F. Crosby, the regular bass drum player in the Shriners' Band, who also plays the bass drum in the police band, sent word at the last moment that he would be unable to attend the rehearsal because he had to do police duty. W. J. Matthews, Potentate of Temple 1, who was presiding at last night's meeting, and James F. Berry, director of the band, saw Mr. Bernheimer in the audience, and the latter called out to him:

"Simon, here's your chance. How would you like to play the drum to-night?"

"That's just what I've long been waiting for," replied Mr. Bernheimer with a laugh. "It's my one ambition in life."

The brewer picked up the drum stick and began to play. The band was giving the "Evening Star" song from Tannhäuser, one of the most difficult pieces in its répertory, when the drum stick fell from Mr. Bernheimer's hand. His head was seen to drop forward on his chest and before any one could reach him he toppled over on the floor.

All was confusion immediately. The other players threw down their instruments and crowded about the prostrate form. W. B. Anderson of the Standard Oil Company, Garfield Carson of the India Refining Company, George W. Loft, the candy manufacturer, and several others picked Mr. Bernheimer up, while others ran for water.

One musician fetched Dr. George J. Olsson of 148 East Thirty-fourth Street. Howard Peck, a policeman, and member of the band, telephoned to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Hoffman responded. All that he and Dr. Olsson could say was that Mr. Bernheimer had died immediately.

For twenty-eight years Mr. Bernheimer had been connected with various bands. At one time he was a member of the Amicitia Band, famous as being composed "exclusively of millionaires." At one time he was also a member of the Mozart Orchestra. The Amicitia Band was broken up when the present Mecca Temple Band was formed. The present band is made up of members of the Masonic lodges in this city. It has about seventy pieces, and contains twenty-seven members of the Police Band. It has already made a National reputation. At the recent Imperial Council meeting in Rochester it carried off all the honors for band music. This, it was said, made Mr. Bernheimer all the more anxious to become a member.

The band has been rehearsing for a big concert which is to be given soon, either at the Metropolitan Opera House or in Madison Square Garden to raise funds to defray expenses to Los Angeles, where it is to take part in the musical programme at the session of the Imperial Council to be held on April 5, 1912. Mr. Bernheimer said he hoped to become a Shriner by that time, so that he could play with the band.

To G. A. Beaufrere, drum major of the band, who is also drum major of the police band, Mr. Bernheimer had said that his only pleasure in life was to play the bass drum. He said he recognized that the Mecca Temple Band was developing into one of the best bands in the country, and he would die happy if only he could become a member.

Coroner Winterbottom accepted the doctor's verdict of apoplexy as the cause of death. A few minutes later Charles F. Lauten, real estate manager for Mr. Bernheimer, who had arranged to meet the brewer at the hall, arrived. He was greatly shocked at his employer's death. Mr. Lauten took charge of the body and at once notified Max Bernheimer, the dead man's brother, who lives at Elberon, N. J.

Mr. Bernheimer was one of the wealthiest brewers in the city. He lived at 107 West Fifty-seventh Street with his sister Florence. He was unmarried. His partner, Anton Schwartz, who was President of the brewery bearing his name, comitted suicide on Nov. 6 last year in his apartments on the third floor of the Central Park View apartment. Grief over the death of his son Adolf, who died at the age of 24, was given as the cause of his suicide.

John Pollard, assistant manager of the Murray Hill Lyceum, was talking with Mr. Bernheimer a few minutes before he died.

"Mr. Bernheimer was in a genial mood," he said, "and looked in perfect health. He had been attending rehearsals at the hall regularly, and while he hadn't taken part in the band playing until to-night, he often said that he wanted to be on hand should an opportunity offer to take part. He seemed as delighted as a child when the director asked him to take the place of the regular bass drum player. The excitement apparently was too much for him."

Mr. Bernheimer was 62 years old.

At Mr. Bernheimer's late home, 107 West Fifty-seventh Street, it was said that his sister Florence, with whom he lived, was ill in bed. News of her brother's death it being withheld from her for fear it may cause a relapse.

MISSING MIDSHIPMEN FOUND.

Their Story Discredited and They Are Arrested as Deserters.

CHRISTIANIA, July 25.—Gaston L. Holmes and Charles L. Clifford, the two midshipmen of the American practice squadron who disappeared last Thursday, were found to-day. They are well.

They were discovered at the Fins railway station here, having come to this city from Bergen, where their vessels were when the young men left them.

The midshipmen explained that one of them had been injured while mountain climbing, and for this reason they were obliged to stay at a farmhouse. The American officer to whom they made this explanation discredited it and arrested the midshipmen as deserters. They will be sent on the Vulcan to Gibraltar, where they will rejoin the squadron.

NICKEL NOVELS.

Ever read them when you were a boy? Did you know how they were written? It makes a most interesting story, and will be told in **Next Sunday's Times.**

GOES OVER NIAGARA IN BARREL AND LIVES

Leach, Lashed in a Steel Receptacle, Takes Rapids and 158-Foot Cataract.

BADLY BRUISED BY TRIP

Barrel Partly Smashed—A Woman the Only Person Who Has Survived a Similar Attempt.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 25.—Bobby Leach, 49 years old, of Niagara Falls, Ontario, this afternoon went over the Horsehoes Falls in a barrel and still lives. Though he was severely battered and bruised in the drop of 158 feet over the brink of the cataract, he sustained only superficial injuries and tonight is able to be about his house. This is the second time in the history of the river that the cataract has been successfully navigated. Mrs. Anna Edson Taylor of this city made the trip in a barrel on Oct. 24, 1901, and came out alive.

Harassed by the police on both sides of the river, Leach was forced this afternoon to make his start from La Salle, a village two miles and a half above the cataract on the United States side of the stream. Albert Mang and William Perry, old river men, took him out in a launch into the Canadian channel. They stopped at Navy Island, where everything was made shipshape and Leach was placed in the barrel, a steel affair, eleven feet long, the ends of laminated wood. Leach was hung in a canvas hammock.

The barrel with its passenger was cast adrift just off the mouth of Chippewa Creek, hardly a mile above the brink of the Horseshoe, at 2:52 o'clock, and was quickly caught by the rush of the upper rapids. A heavy wind drove it toward the Canadian mainland, and it coursed down for a time slowly to the falls. When 500 yards from the brink the barrel was caught in the tremendous current and raced to the chasm.

Though the water was unusually high the barrel was roughly handled in the upper rapids. Within 200 yards of the brink it struck hard against a rock, and a large section of the wooden end was broken off. As the barrel reached the crest at 3:13 o'clock it swung straight and went plunging down into the abyss on its long axis.

Hardly thirty seconds elapsed from the time that it made the plunge before it was seen, a red speck, careening in the spume below the cataract. With the terrific outrush of the Horseshoe, causes by high water, the barrel went floating down, tossing and tumbling in its passage toward the upper steel arch bridge. Just abreast of the Ontario Power Company's generating station the barrel was caught in an eddy and there spun around for several minutes before again catching the down current.

Men in Leach's employ were ready in a rowboat just beyonr to catch the barrel, but before they could get to their oars, Frank Bender of Chippewa swam out to it with a rope and caught the barrel by one of its handles. From that point the barrel was towed ashore and the cover quickly lifted.

Leach was bleeding and appeared in a bad way, but once out of the barrel he raised himself and waved to the crowds that lined the bank. He was exhausted, and it was necessary to apply oxygen to revive him. He thought that his leg was broken, but examination showed that it was merely sprained.

"I minded the tumbling above the Falls more than the big drop," said Leach. "Like to killed me the way I was tossed about before I hit the brink."

Within the past two years Bobby Leach has made several attempts to navigate the Whirlpool Rapids in a steel barrel. His last attempt was June 29, when he was in the water for over three hours before he was rescued. In September, 1910, also he made an attempt and came out none the worse.

Mrs. Anna Edson Taylor safely passed over Niagara Falls in a barrel, Oct. 24, 1901. The barrel in which Mrs. Taylor made the journey was 4½ feet high and about three in diameter. A leather harness and cushions inside protected her.

The Whirlpool Rapids were navigated five times by Graham in a barrel, once by Margaret Wagenfuhrer on Sept. 6, 1901, and by Maude Willard on Sept. 7, 1901, when she met her death in a barrel that drifted about in the pool for five hours.

Houdin, a tight-rope performer, tried to cross the river in June, 1910, on a wire and pulley arrangement. He was caught half way over and was saved by lowering himself to a boat by a rope that was sent out to him.

Capt. Webb, an Englishman, was another victim of the rapids. He was drowned in a daring attempt to swim across the stream.

In 1889 stories were circulated crediting Steve Brodie with shooting the falls in a rubber suit.

FINED FOR A SPANKING.

Doctor Who Chastised Lawyer's Son Willingly Pays $10 for It.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 25.—Dr. James R. Whiting of 200 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, was fined $10 here this morning for administering a spanking to the small son of Lawyer Charles R. Lyons.

Dr. Whiting has a cottage at Sandy Beach, near here. Out on the point of Sandy Beach yesterday small boys had a frankfurter roasting party over a wood fire. Trouble arose and the Lyons boy drove the Whiting boy away. The Whiting boy went home and told his father and the doctor proceeded to the scene and administered punishment by laying the offending boy across his knee and applying the flat of his hand in old-fashioned correction.

It was then the turn of the Lyons boy to run to his father and complain. Last evening Mr. Lyons in person notified Dr. Whiting that there must be a public apology. Dr. Whiting refused to apologize, and a warrant charging assault was served.

There was a big crowd when the case was called before the 'Squire this morning. Dr. Whiting did not deny the chastisement, and sought to justify it. When that failed he paid the fine, seeming to consider the price cheap.

Genuine crystal pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind that never mist. Spencer, now 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

MAKE TWO ARRESTS IN STERN MURDER

Detectives Dugan and O'Farrell, Recalled from the Bronx, Bring in Prisoners.

ONE RESEMBLES THE SLAYER

Both Men, Who Are Waiters, Were in a Taxicab Saturday Night—Arrest in Rosenbaum Cse, Too.

When robbers smashed the window of Jacob Jacoby's jewelry store at Thirteenth Street and Sixth Avenue last Saturday night and shot and killed Adolph Stern, Jacoby's nephew and clerk, Inspector Hughes, in charge of the Detective Bureau, sent for Detectives Dugan and Valerian O'Farrell, known in the old days as two of the best detectives on the force. Recently when Commissioner Waldo shook up the Detective Bureau, they were transferred to the Bronx. After midnight last night Dugan and O'Farrel, with Detective File, brought into Headquarters two men whom they suspect of being two of the gang who robbed the store and killed Stern.

The men denied earnestly that they had anything to do with the robbery or the shooting, but according to the detectives, they learned that both men alighted from a taxicab last Saturday night shortly before the murder, at Irving Place and Fourteenth Street. They learned also that the men were to meet last night in front of a saloon at Fifty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, and the detectives were awaiting them when the men kept the appointment.

According to the police each of the men exactly fits the description of a man involved in the robbery and murder. Each of them says he is a waiter. One, Jule Morrell, is said by the police to resemble closely the description of the man who actually did the shooting. The other, Joseph Galey, is said to fit the description of the fourth man in the case—the man who did not enter the taxicab after the affair.

Morrell is employed as a waiter in the saloon outside of which he and Galey were arrested and according to what he told the detectives last night, it was the first time that he had ever been late in getting to his job at 9 P. M. The detectives say, however, that the proprietor of the place, a man named Morris, and his bartender, were agreed, when the detectives questioned them, that it was about 10 o'clock before Morrell showed up last Saturday night. Dugan and O'Farrell declare that he didn't get there at all on that night.

Morrell, the police say, was arrested a few years ago for the assault and robbery of a man named William Kent in connection with some policy affair, but that he was acquitted. Galey, they say, is known to them as Pimpe-Faced Joe. He has never been arrested before, however, so far as the detectives know.

Morrell said that he lived at 228 First Avenue, and Galey at 318 East Eleventh Street. According to the detectives they could give no reasonable excuse for their meeting last night nor could Morrell tell what had made him late on the night which he says was his first not to reach his job on time.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty, who is in command of the detectives, said yesterday afternoon that he believed Stern was killed by members of a band of guerrillas who are natives of New York City. The Commissioiinier took no stock in the theory that the man who figured in the Bleecker Street hold-up on Monday night was in any way affiliated with the band which robbed Mr. Jacoby's store. He said his investigations had proved that no taxicab figured in the Bleecker Street case, and that the man who threatened Louis Rosenbaum, the owner of the Bleecker Street shoe store, had gone there afoot and departed in the same way.

Inspector Hughes, who has in the Stern case the first big job he has had since he succeeded Inspector Russell as head of the Detective Bureau, has been on duty night and day since the murder personally directing the work of his men. One of the hard jobs he assigned to Detectives Cohn and Reich, who were told to investigate every taxicab number in New York and vicinity. Especially were they instructed to look up every license in which the figures 5, 7, and 9 followed each other in the order named.

"We found that the license number 579," said Inspector Hughes, "is that of an electric runabout owned by Miss Helen Gould, 56,579 the license number of a car owned by Charles E. Gates, 55,579 the number of Water Commissioner Thompson's machine, while 24,579 is that of the car registered in the name of J. C. Van Norden. The fact is that at least half of the license numbers which show that combination are registered in the names of prominent persons of New York City or vicinity."

From Brooklyn last night came information of a promising clue in Far Rockaway. A taxicab in which 5—7—9 appears as the last part of the license figures is said to be in a garage in Far Rockaway. This machine is said to be owned in New York, but has been in the garage there for several days. Last Saturday night it was taken out and the police are trying to get track of its movements. The name of the chauffeur who operated the car is known and the police say they can get him whenever it is necessary. The car is said to answer the description of the taxicab in which the murderers of Stern escaped. Inspector Hughes was asked last night about the Far Rockaway clue.

"I have nothing to say beyond the fact that we are investigating it," he replied.

Inspector Hughes announced last night that detectives, acting under instructions from headquarters, had arrested at 3 o'clock yesterday morning three men, one of whom has been held as the man who held up Rosenbaum, the Bleecker Street shoe dealer, on Monday night. This man, who gave his name as Bernard Bates, a telegraph operator of Hazleton, Penn., was identified by Mr. Rosenbaum, Inspector Hughes said, as the person who had ordered him to hold up his hands, and who, in making his escape, had fired five shots, two of them at him. The other two men, according to Inspector Hughes, had nothing to do with the attempt to rob Rosenbaum. They are Nicholas Larkin, who said he lived at 258 West Thirty-sixth Street, and Thomas Henderson, who gave his address as 258 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Inspector Hughes said that soon after the attempt to hold up Rosenbaum was made known to the police, information was received which led him to believe that the men would try to beat their way out of New York on an early morning train. Accordingly he assigned detectives to watch all the railroad terminals and the ferries in New York City. The men who were told to watch the New York Central freight station at Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street landed the men.

About 3 A. M., the Inspector said, the watchman there reported that three men were trying to beat their way out on a train. The detectives waited for the men to get on board and then arrested them. The prisoners were locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and arraigned later in the West Side Court yesterday morning charged with attempting to beat their way on a freight train. The Magistrate sentenced each of them to three days in the workhouse.

THE POPE WORSE.

His Temperature Higher—General Symptoms Not Thought Alarming.

ROME, July 25.—The condition of the Pope, who is suffering from a sore throat, was less satisfactory to-day.

Dr. Potacci, the Pontiff's private physician, and Dr. Marchiafava, consulting physician at the Vatican, found their patient with a temperature higher than that of yesterday, when a slight rise above the normal was noted.

It is stated, however, that the general symptoms are not alarming.

HUGHES USES ANOTHER NAME

Registers as F. J. Hayes at Mount Clemens to Avoid Interviewers.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 25.—A man who is registered at the Olympic Hotel here under the name of F. J. Hayes of Chicago admitted to-day that he was United States Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes, former Governor of New York. His secretary is here with him.

Justice Hughes declined to state why he had used another name than his own. Also, he declined to be interviewed. He let it be assumed that he concealed his identity in order to escape attracting attention. He spends much time fishing on Lake St. Clair, and seems to be enjoying his vacation thoroughly.

KILLED FIXING HIS AUTO.

Another Car Runs Down Charles Hirsch, who Had Stopped for Repairs.

Charles Hirsch, a young manufacturer of 630 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, took a party of friends, three young women, and two men, in his automobile to City Island last night. Returning about 1:30 o'clock this morning on Pelham Parkway he had a blow-out of a rear shoe near the Williamsbridge Road and alighted to put in a blow-out patch.

Hirsch's figure probably concealed the red tail light for an automobile belonging to John R. Giles of South Norwalk, Conn., and operated by a chauffeur, John Wotka, came along and smashed into the rear of Hirsch's car, killing him instantly.

The others had left the car and were beside the road when the accident occurred so that they were unhurt. Wotka's car was damaged somewhat and his right wrist was broken.

Dr. Donohue was summoned from Fordham Hospital, but he did nothing but say that young Hirsch died of a fractured skull.

TWO CARS STRIKE AUTO.

Collisions Nearly Simultaneous—Broker's Wife at the Wheel Is Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 25.—Mrs. Hodson, wife of Clarence Hodson, a broker, of 828 Broad Street, Newark, was in a large touring car to-day when it was struck almost simultaneously by two trolley cars on Bloomfield Avenue.

Mrs. Hodson had left her husband in the Bank of Montclair, and was turning her machine across the trolley tracks when a west-bound trolley car rammed the automobile and forced it upon the east-bound track in front of another car bound for Newark. The second car hurled the automobile toward the curb, and Mrs. Hodson was thrown over the steering wheel into the street.

She was picked up and carried into the bank, where she received medical treatment. Her injuries are not serious, and she was taken to her home in Newark this evening.

HOTELS BAR CHINAMAN.

Religious Worker Couldn't Find a Room in Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 25.—After accommodations were refused him at a dozen hotels here Edward S. Moy, a Chinaman prominent in religious work in Washington, D. C., has returned to the capital in high dudgeon. But for a chance meeting with friends Moy likely would have been obliged to sleep on a park bench last night. He met Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Taylor, who have a cottage here, and they took him to their home.

Moy was so incensed that he refused food and sat all night in a rocking chair. This morning he returned to Washington. He is the President of a branch Y. M. C. A. at Washington and a member of a Baptist church.

Hotel proprietors here dismissed Moy with the curt announcement that Chinamen were not wanted.

WILLIE LEAHEY IS FOUND.

Boy Dan Beard Asked the 'Scouts to Find Is Home Again.

Dan Beard, the illustrator, who appealed through the newspapers to all the Boy Scouts of America to join in a search for Willie Leahey, who disappeared on June 28 from his home in Lewiston, Me., reported last night that the boy has been found and restored to his mother. Mr. Beard said that the finding was due to the publicity given to the disappearance.

"Whatever may be said of the American press," he says in a letter to THE TIMES, "I can only say that personally I never knew it to fail to respond generously and heartily to any and all appeals for help for poor, suffering humanity.

"Personally, I thank you most heartily for your cordial assistance and send you a 'God bless you' from the happy woman up in Maine. Without publicity it would have been impossible to have found the little fellow, and publicity can only be obtained through the newspapers."

It was one of Mr. Beard's Boy Pioneer Scouts who told Mrs. Leahey to appeal to him, although he did not even know the lost boy. He just wanted to do that good turn for a fellow-scout.

ALLIGATOR DEVOURED CHILD.

Watch Discovered in Creature's Stomach Reveals Her Fate.

Special to The New York Times.

FORSYTH, Ga., July 25.—The finding of a valuable gold watch and chain in the stomach of a large alligator which died in a pond near here Monday night is believed to solve the mysterious disappearance of twelve-year-old Janet Thornton from the home of her parents at Island Grove, Florida, two years ago.

The alligator was captured near Island Grove some weeks after the girl disappeared, and was brought to this place by J. M. Jackson. When last seen the little girl was standing on the bank of the lake where Jackson captured the alligator, and she was wearing at the time a gold watch with her initials engraved on the back. The same initials are on the back of the watch discovered inside the alligator.

It is believed by Jackson and others that while the girl was playing on the bank of the lake the alligator came up on the bank and devoured her. The parents of the girl have been notified, and the watch will be returned to them.

BRITAIN HOLDS FLEET AT HOME

Battleships' Visit to Norway Countermanded by Admiralty at Last Minute.

MOROCCO CRISIS NOW ACUTE

Report That Crews of English Home Fleet Have Been Ordered to be Ready for Service.

WAR INSURANCE AT LLOYD'S

Kaiser to Return to Germany Friday and Will at Once Confer with Chancellor to Decide Policy.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 26.—That the Moroccan difficulty has become acute is indicated by a sudden order issued by the Admiralty yesterday canceling the projected visit of the Atlantic fleet to Norway.

The battleship squadron under Rear Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, should have left Cromarty last night for Norwegian waters. Instead, it has been ordered to remain at Cromarty until Friday and then to proceed to Portsmouth.

It is also reported that the crews of several ships of the home fleet have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for emergency service.

Premier Asquith has promised a statement in Parliament to-morrow on the Moroccan situation.

According to advices received from Berlin, the negotiations between France and Germany were proceeding smoothly until Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George's speech on July 21, which was interpreted as a warning to Germany in the Moroccan controversy. The German newspapers now declare that it is impossible for Germany to modify her demands in the face of the threat implied in that speech, because German public opinion would never tolerate concessions which had the appearance of being extorted from Germany under pressure.

Much significance is attached to an article published by the Kölnische Zeitung, which declares that the Morocco affair is no longer a colonial but a European question.

The London Stock Exchange and the Paris and Berlin bourses are all disturbed on account of Moroccan rumors, and considerable business was transacted at Lloyd's yesterday in insurance against risks of war between Great Britain and Germany.

The Foreign Office is being kept closely informed of the varying phases of the Franco-German "conversations," and the attention of the Ministers at yesterday's Cabinet meeting was probably equally divided between the constitutional crisis and the Moroccan affair.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, was among yesterday's callers at Buckingham Palace, presumably to lay before the King the latest news of the foreign situation.

Sir Francis Bertie, Ambassador to France, attended a meeting at the Foreign Office yesterday, and conferred for some time with Sir Edward Grey, Premier Asquith, and Mr. Lloyd-George.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 26.—There are strong evidences in the German press of increasing nervousness in regard to the Moroccan situation. Columns of dispatches from various points record pessimistic rumors, while reports from London as to the British attitude call forth sharp comment.

The semi-official Kölnische Zeitung, in its leading article this morning, says:

"The solution of the problem is very simple. France should withdraw her troops, leaving only the police, open the door to international trade, and give guarantees that Morocco will not be regarded as a French colony. Germany will then withdraw her warships from Agadir, after securing her economic interests in Sus. For Germany there is no compensation, no recompense elsewhere.

The critical point in the negotiations is the compensation we demand for France's extension of power in North Africa, which will be felt in Europe. We consider it necessary to warn both sides against stone-throwing between two such sensitive nations as France and Germany when such a question is in dispute."

The Tageblatt says: "Great Britain's method of publicity in dictating her will to both negotiating powers, instead of exchanging ideas diplomatically, is no longer considered by Germany as justified. The 'maintenance of British interests' is only proof of regrettable ill-will."

The Täglische Rundschau says: "The situation has become grave. It is a question of Germany's independence and right of self-government, and we know that every growth and movement of Germany finds an irreconcilable opponent in England. King Edward's policy of holding down Germany continues since his death. England is playing a dangerous game for the world's peace, for no people not desirous of succumbing can permit limitations to be dictated by a jealous neighbor."

Emperor William will return from his cruise in northern waters next Friday and will confer with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, and possibly with Foreign Secretary von Kiderlen-Wächter, immediately after his arrival at Swinemünde. Some light may then be thrown upon the mystery which now veils Germany's future action in the Moroccan affair.

Germany, despite the non-committal statements regarding the progress of the Franco-German negotiations, seems to be marking time, awaiting the Emperor's return before deciding whether to answer the uncompromising warning of Mr. Lloyd-George by the declaration of an aggressive policy or by announcing her readiness to treat on a basis of a smaller compensation from the French Congo, which the English papers declare to be the maximum that Great Britain will permit.

Considerable anxiety is manifested on account of Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter's supposed temperamental preference for a strong policy and aversion to anything that might be construed as backing down.

The officials of the Government refuse to comment on the intimations that Great Britain will propose that the signatories to the Algeciras agreement open the port of Agadir and prevent Germany from establishing a sphere of influence on the Atlantic Coast.

PARIS, July 25.—Commenting on the Franco-German negotiations growing out of the Moroccan situation, the Echo de Paris to-day says that France will not allow herself to be intimidated by Germany.

Should the Paris report that Germany has called 400,000 Reservists to the colors be confirmed, France is certain to adopt a similar measure, the paper says.

STEEL PRICES FIXED AT GARY'S DINNERS

List Is Issued and Is Generally Followed, A. F. Huston Admits at House Inquiry.

OLD POOL LIMITED OUTPUT

Formed to Avoid "Destructive Competition"—Members Kept In Line by Possibility of Cash Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The contention of the House Committee investigating the Steel Trust that an actual agreement on prices still exists despite the abrogation of the "pool agreement" of 1900-1904 was partly supported to-day by testimony elicited from A. F. Huston, President of the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, one of the eleven companies in the "trust agreement."

Toward the end of his testimony, after he had confirmed the agreement, the existence of which was made known yesterday, Mr. Huston said that all trade relations ended with the breaking of the agreement in the latter part of 1904. That statement quickly became troublesome for him. The contract of 1900, the witness declared, was dissolved because parties to the agreement had been advised by counsel that it was illegal, and in violation of the Sherman law.

"Do you mean to say that there is no understanding to-day among the steel companies idential in effect with the agreement?" asked Representative Beall of Texas.

"There is none that I know of. We do not confer as to prices any more than to tell those who ask what our prices will be for a certain period," replied Mr. Huston.

Then Mr. Beall led up to the Gary dinner in New York early this year, and asked the witness whether prices had been discussed on that occasion. He replied that they had not, and that the dinner was only a social gathering.

"Prices, you say, were not discussed?" asked Mr. Beall.

"No."

The examiner then read from a transcript of the meeting, in which Mr. Huston was reported as making a speech and saying among other things that "we must get to some basis as to prices."

"Did you say that in your speech?" he asked. And Mr. Huston was forced to admit that he did.

Mr. Huston denied that prices were the subject of the Gary luncheon on May 4, 1911. Mr. Beall read to him that the head of the Steel Trust had issued a price list following the luncheon.

"Is it not true that you and the others have generally followed that list price?"

As to Controling Prices.

Mr. Huston admitted that such was the case. He said that now, from time to time, one manufacturer will say to another: "My price will be so-and-so until further notice," but that there is no general agreement.

"There is a feeling among the companies, however," he said, "that nothing should be done to injure a fellow without giving him notice."

Chairman Stanley exclaimed that this testimony seemed to go far to establish the belief of the committee that the agreement entered into in 1900 was still effective, although in a different way.

Mr. Huston said that the United States Steel Corporation during the period of depression kept its prices down, though it could have made advances of $5 to $10 a ton if it had desired. He could not remember whether any attorney was present when the Steel Plate Association agreement was drawn up.

Mr. Beall wanted to know why the witness and his associates were so particular about burning the original agreement.

"Because that was the best way to get rid of a batch of old papers, I suppose," was the reply.

The witness said that while the agreement was in operation all of the companies were required to make monthly reports on production to W. C. Temple, commissioner of the association. At first Mr. Huston's company was limited to 7.5 of the production, but the percentages were rearranged annually at meetings held in New York. After the association was dissolved Mr. Temple continued to receive and distribute reports, "merely for general information," the witness said. Mr. Huston could not say what had become of Temple.

"What was the purpose of this association?" asked Mr. Beall.

"To obtain reasonable prices."

"Wasn't your object to limit production?"

"No; the agreement was simply to fix the proportion of production."

The witness explained that meetings were held once a month to agree upon minimum prices. After the association dissolved, he said, his company probably increased its output, but was "considerate of others."

Who Formed the Association.

Mr. Huston said that in forming the Steel Plate Association Charles M. Schwab represented the Carnegie Steel Company, Willis L. King the Jones & Laughlin Company, Thomas J. Buffington the Illinois Steel Company, and other concerns represented were the Lukens firm, the Crucible Steel Company of America, the Otis Steel Company, Tidewater Steel Company, Worth Brothers Company, Central Iron & Steel Company, American Steel and Wire Company, and the Glasgow Iron Company.

"Where did you see this agreement before?" asked Representative Beall of Texas, displaying a copy now on the official record of the inquiry.

"When it came from the printer."

"Who sent it to the printer?"

"I did."

Mr. Huston said his company participated in the discussions leading up to the agreement and of the organization of the association.

He said the purpose "was to try to avoid destructive competition."

"Prior to that time," he explained "we had had a period of destructive competition. I shall never forget that time—common labor was at 90 cents to $1 a day, the price of steel was down to a cent a pound, and, in selling, the value of the ore in the ground was not taken into consideration at all. The companies figured only on the cost of getting the ore out and manufacturing it. That agreement was a life-saving measure."

Payments to the Pool.

Further admission of the existence from Nov. 2, 1900, to November, 1905, of the Steel Plate Association along lines similar to the admittedly illegal pool projected in an agreement, copies of which were burned in 1900, was made by W. C. Moreland of Pittsburg, Secretary of the firm of Jones & Laughlin, Limited. Mr. Moreland submitted an account of his company with the Steel Plate Association and said his records contained actual figures of moneys paid to Willis L. King of Pittsburg, Treasurer of the pool.

The firm paid to the pool $34,536 in 1902 and $16,328 in 1905.

"These figures," declared Chairman Stanley, examining the witness, "indicate the financial relations of the Jones & Laughlin Company with the Plate Association, and I see figures here showing that your company paid money into a guaranty fund to assure compliance with the terms of an agreement and figures showing overshipments and undershipments in accordance with terms of the pool."

Mr. Stanley asked Mr. Moreland if he had brought a copy of the agreement of his company with the Carnegie Steel Works and nine other steel concerns in which steel plate shipments were apportioned.

"I was unable to find a copy of it," said Mr. Moreland. "I never had seen one."

Mr. Moreland said that Mr. King, Treasurer of the pool, was now in Europe, having attended the Brussels steel conference last month.

"Do you know whether he took a copy of this steel plate pool to Europe with him?" asked Chairman Stanley.

"I do not."

The committee will hold a session tomorrow before leaving for New York, where the sittings will be resumed in the City Hall, Thursday.

WILSON REPORTS ON WILEY.

Rumored That He Is Against the Federal Chemist, but Won't Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Wilson completed yesterday his opinion in the case of Dr. Wiley and the employment of Dr. H. H. Rusby in the Bureau of Chemistry, and this morning before the Cabinet meeting he took the papers to the President at the White House. The President has been waiting for this opinion of the Secretary, which by letter of July 7 he directed Mr. Wilson to prepare. He will now go over the whole record himself, and expects in a few days to reach a conclusion.

Mr. Wilson was caustic in his refusal to discuss his report when he appeared at the White House. He declared that there could be no clash between him and Mr. Taft, because if the recommendations made to-day were not agreeable to the President to he could change them. Mr. Wilson has not enjoyed the position in which he has found himself in this controversy. For ten days after the receipt of the Presidetn's letter calling on him for an opinion of the case he made no move about preparing one. It was not until the Cabinet meeting of a week ago to-day, when the President verbally repeated that direction, that the Secretary set about formulating what he had to say on the case.

His delay was explained by the fact that not until that morning had he received the answers of Dr. Wiley, Dr. Bigelow, and Dr. Kebler to the charges of the Personnel Committee of the department which recommended the dismissal of Dr. Rusby, the reduction of Dr. Kebler, and that Drs. Wiley and Bigelow be permitted to resign.

No information was forthcoming from the White House to-day as to what the President is likely to do in the case, or as to the nature of the opinion or recommendations of Secretary Wilson. It is expected that the replies of Drs. Wiley, Bigelow, and Kebler will be made public when the final decision by the President is announced and not until then.

A report was published here this afternoon to the effect that Secretary Wilson's recommendation was adverse to Dr. Wiley and his associates, but this report was obviously based on speculation. It is easy to guess that way, for it has long been well known that Secretary Wilson is not in sympathy with the work that Dr. Wiley has been doing. Mr. Wilson has too often supported Solicitor McCabe and Dr. Dunlap, Dr. Wiley's chief antagonists in the department, against the chief chemist, to find it easy to disapprove their recommendations. In the preparation of his opinion in this case he has been working with Mr. McCabe, and it is a fair inference that they do not disagree. But it is only an inference, and however correct it may be it furnishes no trustworthy indication of the action which the President will take.

From the time of the exclusive publication by THE NEW YORK TIMES of the charges against Dr. Wiley and his associates it has been steadily intimated in Administration circles that the President did not consider that Dr. Wiley had done anything serious. It has also been pointed out repeatedly that the President would not feel constrained to accept the recommendations of the Department Committee on Personnel simply because they had been approved by Attorney General Wickersham. If they have now been approved also by Secretary Wilson that does not necessarily furnish a conclusive reason why the President should approve them.

The President is desirous of getting the case settled as quickly as possible, but it is likely that several days will be required for the careful examination of the whole record, which he itnends to make.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 25.—The Public Health Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the headquarters of which are here, announced today that it was asking every State federation to indorse the work of Dr. Wiley.

APPOINTS NATHAN STRAUS.

President Taft Names Him a Delegate to Two Foreign Congresses.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The President has recognized the public services of Nathan Straus of New York by appointing him to represent this Government at two important congresses that are to be held in Europe.

He has named Mr. Straus a delegate to the Third International Congress for the Protection of Infants, to be held in Berlin on Sept. 11-15. This body was formed in Paris as the Congress of the Gouttes de Lait, and at the second meeting in Brussels in 1908 Mr. Straus had the name changed and the scope of the organization broadened.

The appointment of Mr. Straus as official delegate from the United States is regarded as a recognition of his pioneer work in establishing and maintaining pasteurized milk depots and in starting the movement for better milk supplies that has lately made such headway.

Mr. Straus has also been named as delegate from this Government to the seventh congress against tuberculosis, which was to have been held in Rome on Sept. 24-30, but has been postponed until the Spring on account of the cholera.

BUNCOED OUT OF $1,100.

Merchant from Canada Tells Police How He Was Fleeced by an Old Trick.

Charles Mollman, a business man of Halifax, N. S., went into the West Forty-seventh Street Station yesterday and reported that he had been swindled out of $1,100 by an old bunco game. He said he sold his clothing store in Halifax recently, and came to this city to start on a large scale. He stopped at the Grand Hotel. Last night he sat in the hotel lobby reading a paper. Next him sat a prosperous looking man with whom he got into conversation. The stranger was an excellent conversationalist, and seemed well informed on all subjects.

Mollman said the affable stranger admitted that he was from Pittsburg, and was lonely. He wanted something to do. He said he wanted to go out and have a good time, and didn't care how much it cost him.

It was finally arranged to go to a roof garden show. The stranger from Pittsburg purchased the tickets, said Mollman, and all during the evening absolutely refused to let him spend a cent.

The two made an engagement for yesterday morning to go to see a friend of this splendid host, and this friend would advise the man from Canada about the exchange of his $1,100 Canadian currency.

They went to a café at the appointed time and the alleged manager took the $1,100 for examination. He excused himself for a moment and did not come back.

Mollman became uneasy and in a short time went to look up the "manager." Then the affable stranger with him slipped through another door and disappeared.

TRIED TO SHOOT UP TRAIN.

Baker at the Grand Central Badly Beaten, Then Held for Trial.

The smoker on the Boston Limited, which pulls out of the Grand Central Station for Boston at 1 o'clock, was well filled with passengers five minutes before train time yesterday, when a man who had been annoying other passengers by trying boisterously to engage them in conversation suddenly sprang up from his seat, drew a revolver, and shouted:

"I'll show the whole lot of you. Here's where I shoot up the train!"

He aimed his weapon at Walter Victory of Bridgeport, Conn., beside whom he had been sitting, but as he pulled the trigger a man behind him knocked his arm and the bullet flew through the window and buried itself in a car on the adjoining track.

Before the man could fire again half a dozen men had jumped on him. He was knocked to the floor, his revolver taken away, and then he was kicked and beaten. Policeman Kuntz of the East Fifty-first Street Station, summoned by a guard, saved the man from further injury and took him to the station.

He said he was Hans Jacob Roe, a baker of 1,575 Second Avenue. Roe didn't explain what caused him to shoot, and in Night Court, where Victory failed to appear, the charge against him was changed from assault to disorderly conduct. Roe wanted to plead guilty to this, but Magistrate Krotel held him for Special Sessions in $500 bail.

SAW PUBLIC PLUNDER IN LORIMER ALLIANCE

James Keeley's Explanation of Why Democrats Helped Elect Illinois Senator.

TAWNEY'S NAME BROUGHT IN

But He Denies That He Profited in Magazine Mail Privilege Case—Boutell Answers Hines.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—James Keeley, general manager of The Chicago Tribune, was subjected to-day to a fire of questions from Elbridge Hanecy, attorney for Senator Lorimer, about his testimony yesterday before the Senator Lorimer committee, and when the committee adjourned this evening the cross-examination had not been concluded.

At adjournment Attorney Hanecy was directing Mr. Keeley's attention to the vouchers submitted to show how The Tribune spent $20,000 investigating the White confession.

Mr. Hanecy asked Mr. Keeley when he had his second talk with Mr. Kohlsaat in regard to the Funk-Hines conversation at the Union League Club in Chicago, in which a Lorimer election fund was mentioned.

Mr. Keeley replied that it probably was a month later, but he could not recall what was said. One thing he had in mind during the conversation, he said, was what made the fifty-three Democrats vote for Lorimer.

"You were thinking of the fifty-three Democrats rather than of the $100,000 that was supposed to have been raised?"

"My mind doesn't assimilate that question."

"Is that because of the $100,000 or the fifty-three Democrats?"

"It is because of the question."

"Did you think there was assimilation between the fifty-three Democrats and the $100,000?"

"I think there was both assimilation and digestion."

Mr. Keeley testified that Medill McCormick, editor of The Tribune, believed Lorimer should be driven out of politics. Mr. Keeley admitted that the election of William J. Moxley to the House of Representatives at Washington to succeed Lorimer was one of the things that made McCormick hostile to Lorimer.

"We were fighting Lorimerism and we tried to make a good job of it," remarked Mr. Keeley.

Mr. Hanecy twitted the witness about not succeeding in the Moxley fight.

"Not the first time, but we did the last," said Mr. Keeley.

"By electing a Democrat," added Mr. Hanecy.

"Yes, Sir."

"Mr. Kohlsaat has defined Lorimerism as a combination of Democrats and Republicans. Did you regard the defeat of Moxley by a combination of Democrats and Republicans as McCormickism?"

"No, Sir. I think Mr. Kohlsaat was talking about a combination where the cohesive force was public plunder."

Keeley told the committee that George O. Glavis's recent arrest on a charge of embezzlement was at his (Keeley's) request, after Glavis had been authorized to buy lobbyists' books, which Glavis said would show that lobbyists paid Lorimer 25 per cent. of a fund of $2,000 in a fight made by the Fireproof Magazine of Chicago for the mail privilege.

Mr. Keeley told the Glavis story in response to questions from Lorimer's counsel. The witness testified that Glavis said the books were in the possession of the widow of one of the lobbyists, that she had tuberculosis, and would sell them.

Pressed as to the story about the Fireproof Magazine, Mr. Keeley said:

"Glavis said that the books showed that Congressman Tawney was mixed up in this Post Office matter. He also said that an item in the books showed that Lorimer had something to do with a liquor case."

Mr. Keeley said he telegraphed $650 to be paid to Glavis for the books and that Glavis acknowledged having purchased them, but later sent word he would like to withdraw from the arrangement and refund the advances. Mr. Keeley would not assent.

The witness declared that Glavin told him the alleged connection of Senator Lorimer with the lobbyists was during Mr. Lorimer's service in the House.

"You say you saw a list of names, given by some ghost or other, giving names connected with a Lorimer fund?" asked Attorney Hanecy. "You heard the names of John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Company, and John G. Shedd, President of Marshall Field & Co. Why didn't you mention their names yesterday along with Mr. Hines, Mr. Tilden, Mr. Conway, and Mr. Sullivan?"

"Because I did not think of them."

The witness denied that Shedd's name was kept out of The Tribune because he was a big advertiser. He added that he believed that Messrs. Mitchell and Shedd had nothing to do with such a fund.

WINONA, Minn., July 25.—When shown the dispatch from Washington this afternoon connecting his name with that of Senator Lorimer, ex-Representative Towney said.

"The matter is all Greek to me. I do not know Mr. Keeley of The Chicago Tribune nor George O. Glavis nor any other Glavis. I never before heard of the Fireproof Magazine and know nothing whatever of any mail privileges which it ever sought or obtained."

BOUTELL REPLIES TO HINES.

Ambassador Denies Writing Him That Taft Was For Lorimer.

Edward Hines testified in the Lorimer investigation at Washington on Monday that a fragment of a letter which he produced was in the handwriting of H. S. Boutell, former member of Congress and at present United States Minister to Switzerland. It read as follows:

I should like to have the Senator [meaning Lorimer] know who was the only man in Washington who went to the President in his behalf and brought off the goods.

This statement was communicated by cable to Minister Boutell, and the following from him was received by the Associated Press yesterday morning:

Berne, Switzerland, July 25.

I never heard President Taft speak of the situation but once, when he expressed no preference or objection to the numerous candidates mentioned, but hoped the Republican caucus would decide on a candidate and elect at once. This view was known to all, and I never wrote any one on the subject. H. S. BOUTELL.

CAPT. McALLISTER WAYLAID.

Fought with His Sons Against Attack, but Is Seriously Wounded.

When three men were arraigned before Magistrate Nash in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday on charges of felonious assault, it was learned that the victim was Capt. Daniel McAllister, President of the McAllister Steamboat Company, which controls among other excursion steamers those running to Glen Island.

With his sons, John and James, McAllister made up the pay rolls for the crews on Monday night. It was after midnight when they finished work and started for home. Soon after leaving the office the elder McAllister remembered he had forgotten a parcel and telling his sons to continue on their way home he returned to the office.

After locking the office door a second time McAllister started to rejoin his sons. He had walked about fifty feet when he was set upon by a dozen men. One had a crutch and struck McAllister over the head with it. The Captain is a well-built man, and he defended himself, his sons coming to his aid. The three routed the assailants.

Then the elder McAllister was unconscious on the sidewalk with a deep wound in his head. He was carried into the office by his sons, where a physician found that McAllister also had a probable fracture of the skull.

The three prisoners denied all knowledge of the assault. McAllister was unable to appear against them, being confined to his bed. The men were held in $1,500 bail each for examination to-morrow.

Alaska Forest Fires Under Control.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The forest fires which on Saturday were threatening the town of Haines, Alaska, were to-day said to be under control. The telegram bearing this information contained no details.

HINDU SHOOTS SEVEN.

In Khaki He Opens Fire on Persons Passing Chicago Opera House.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—M. Husain, a Hindu, supposed to be a former British soldier, 25 years of age, ran amuck this afternoon and before he was overpowered by the police shot seven persons with a magazine rifle, creating a panic among hundreds of pedestrians. Three of those shot were seriously wounded. A number of others were grazed by flying bullets, but did not suffer physical injury.

The scene of the shooting, which was in front of the Chicago Opera House at Clark and Washington Streets and opposite the new City Hall, is one of the busiest corners in Chicago. Of the seven persons shot by the enraged Hindu one is a woman—Florence Hunt—who was wounded in the left hip, the bullet passing through her skirt. Edward Dowling, 25, had four fingers shot off. Fred Myers, 35, had his left ear shot off, and Archibald Hunt, 30, had his left ankle crushed and mangled.

William Kraft, 12 years old, was struck by the first bullet, which shot away the calf of his left leg and shattered the bone. The others injured are Frederick King, 45, who has a flesh wound in the left leg, and Frank Balsamo, 43, who was shot in the left elbow. All are in hospital.

Husain appeared in Washington Street dressed in a khaki uniform. He carried a magazine rifle, 1898 model, .43 calibre, of Belgian manufacture. He sauntered around to the entrance of the opera house, where he took a position almost under the portico.

The thousands of soldiers in the city in connection with the military tournament have made the army unform familiar on the streets for a week past, and hence the swarthy-faced man holding a rifle attracted no attention.

Without a word of warning Husain raised his gun and rapidly made what appeared to be an arc of fire. A trail of crippled and wounded men, women, and children was left in the wake of that swiftly moving arc of fire, and before the restraining hands of near-by policemen were laid upon him the man had wrought a work of destruction that has not been seen in the Loop district of Chicago in years.

When the Hindu was finally beaten into submission the police had a hard battle keeping the infuriated crowds from attacking Husain. In his possession were found two letters, mostly unintelligible, one addressed to President Taft, and another to the British Consul in Chicago. Physicians who examined him declared that the man was suffering from paranoia. He fired bullets of soft nosed steel that spread on entering.

Interrogated by Inspector Hunt, Husain said he had been in Chicago three months.

WHOLE TOWN FINED.

Ninety-six Glen Echo (Md.) Citizens Violated the Sunday Law.

WAHINGTON, July 25.—Practically the entire population of Glen Echo, an amusement place just beyond the District of Columbia line, in Maryland, ran afoul of the law of that State on Sunday, and last night appeared before Judge Joseph Reading of Rockville and paid fines amounting to $7,600. Glen Echo boasts a population of 115. Of these, ninety-six were arrested for violating the law designed to preserve the Sabbath.

The Judge and his court officers appeared at the amusement park, constituting the chief feature of Glen Echo, procured the names of every employe, man, woman, or child, issued and served warrants and haled the accused before the bar of justice, temporarily established in a ticket office. As the Judge measured out justice with one hand he took in fines with the other.

For three hours he worked and then with the treasure loaded in an automobile and guarded by the court officers made his way back to Rockville.

The amusement park authorities said after the visitation that the Sunday law would in future be observed strictly.

FRANCHISE VALUES HIGHER.

Special Commissioner Increases N. J. Central Assessment $13,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 25.—Special Commissioner Charles Hansel filed to-day with the State Board of Assessors records showing completion of the revaluation of railroad and canal property in New Jersey. It is understood that the revaluation will show a large increase, especially in the assessment of franchises.

It is reported that the new assessment on the physical property of the Central Railroad of New Jersey is about $50,000,000, which is only about $1,000,000 more than the valuation by the State Board of Assessors, but that the assessment on the company's franchise is about $20,000,000, as against only $7,000,000 by the State Board.

UNION IS ENJOINED.

Brotherhood of Carpenters Must Not Boycott Newark Workmen.

Vice Chancellor Howell, sitting in the Chancery Court in Newark yesterday, signed an order directing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to show cause why they should not be enjoined from further preventing the members of Carpenters' Local No. 1,787 from obtaining employment in any part of New Jersey or the United States. The order was made returnable before Vice Chancellor Walker in Trenton next Tuesday.

The Vice Chancellor directs that there shall be no interference with the men or the firms employing them, and that there shall be no boycott. The trouble between the local body and the National body occurred last October, when the local was suspended over a trivial matter.

Steamer Sailed Despite the Union.

An attempt was made yesterday to prevent the sailing of the Oregonian of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, which has not made a settlement with the union, by pickets who went out to the vessel in a tug as she lay at Pier 7, foot of Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, and tried to induce the crew to quit. H. P. Griffin, Vice President of the International Seamen's Union, said yesterday afternoon that the pickets had induced some of the firemen to quit, but had no influence with the rest of the crew. The vessel sailed for Mexico an hour later with a full crew.

Storm Causes Damage on St. Lawrence

SYRACUSE, July 25.—Although it is not known that any lives were lost, considerable damage has been done by the storm that swept the St. Lawrence from late Monday night until late this afternoon. To-night the river gradually assumed normal proportions. Steamboat service was resumed, the gale diminished, and hundreds of Summer visitors were able to get back and forth after having been marooned at various points nearly twenty hours.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 25.—The wind reached a velocity of forty miles an hour here to-day. Little damage was done to shipping, but the havoc the storm worked in the orchards means a loss of many thousands of dollars. For a fraction of a minute, at about noon time, snow flakes were falling.

W. Rogers Morgan Dies Suddenly.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—W. Rogers Morgan died at his Summer home here, Tudor Lodge, late to-night from a heart affection brought about by a recent illness. Mr. Morgan, who was 60 years of age, retired from the banking business in New York several years ago. He had since spent much of the time here. To-night he seemed to be in the best of spirits, and had just gone to bed when death overtook him. A widow, two daughters, and a son survive him. He was a member of most of the social organizations here.

UPHOLD UNDERWOOD IN TARIFF PLANS

House Democrats, Opposing Clark, Vote Against Putting in New Bills Immediately.

COTTON SCHEDULE HALVED

Means $3,000,000 Less Revenue a Year Than Now—Democratic Senators Unanimous for Wool Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The House Democrats in caucus this afternoon voted their confidence overwhelmingly in Mr. Underwood, the majority leader, and in doing so turned down a resolution offered by Speaker Clark. The purpose of the caucus was to consider, first, the cotton bill, which Ways and Means brought in, and then to decide on the matter of adjournment of the session. But the greater part of the time, and the caucus sat from 2:30 o'clock till 6:30, was spent on the programme for further tariff legislation.

The Cotton bill was approved without modification. It reduces the present schedules by nearly one-half, and, according to Mr. Underwood, the Democrats "will push it through the House with little debate."

The committee estimates that under the new rates the revenues to be derived in twelve months from the cotton tariff will be $10,599,000, a decrease of a little more than $3,000,000 from last year under the Payne-Aldrich law.

Cotton clothing duties are reduced from 40 to 30 and 25 per cent.; cotton cloth, not mercerized or bleached, cut to 15, 20, and 25 per cent. in various grades, and cloth composed of silk or mercerized cut from 42.46 to 25 per cent.

Shortly after the caucus met Mr. Sisson of Mississippi offered a resolution proposing that the Ways and Means Committee be instructed to prepare tariff bills on steel and iron, which should be reported to the House not later than Aug. 7, and then later to report bills on chemicals, sugar, and rubber.

The object, as explained in several speeches from men who supported the Sisson idea, was that the country should be informed that the Democrats intended to go on with a complete tariff revision, and, mainly, that inasmuch as it is known that Mr. Underwood represents a district in which there is a large iron and steel industry, the impression should be forestalled that the delay in bringing out a steel and iron bill was not due to the fact that the majority leader was influenced by his constituents. Mr. Underwood and Mr. Fitzgerald of New York opposed the resolution with great force and urged that the Democrats should stand by what they had already done and let it be known that in due time other schedules would be taken up until there had been a thorough revision of the tariff.

Speaker Clark, seeing that a sharp division was imminent, undertook to reconcile the differences by a modification of the Sisson resolution by which the Ways and Means Committee would be directed to take up the remainder of the twelve scedules of the tariff as expeditiously as possible, and that any further programme for revision should be left to action by the caucus at some future date. Mr. Sisson accepted the amendment, and the question was subjected to thorough debate, with Underwood and Fitzgerald leading the opposition. The result was that the resolution was rejected by a long and loud viva voce vote.

A resolution was adopted providing that private and local bills, which in the judgment of the Speaker should appear to be emergency measures, and which also had the approval of the Chairmen of the committees having jurisdiction of them, should have consideration at this session.

In the course of the debate Mr. Underwood pledged the caucus that he would not move for the final adjournment of the session until the matter had been passed on by the caucus. He assured the caucus if any of the bills already passed by the House are passed by the Senate and are permitted by the President to become law, the work of revising the tariff would continue this session. This declaration was received, as was nearly every utterance Mr. Underwood made during the caucus, with loud demonstrations of approval.

Mr. Webb of North Carolina moved a resolution directing the Ways and Means Committee to bring in a bill reducing the duty on machinery used in cotton spinning, but it received but four votes.

All the Democratic Senators except six attended a conference in the Senate office building this evening to discuss the question of what to do about the different bills that have been put forward revising the wool schedule. The chief question was whether or not it would be possible to obtain sufficient Republican votes to pass the House bill, or whether the La Follette bill should receive Democratic support. The conference continued until 11:30 and adjourned without having reached a conclusion. It will meet again to-morrow evening.

There are two Democratic vacancies in the Senate now, one from Colorado and the other from Georgia. This gives the Republicans a majority of ten, counting the insurgent Republicans. That makes six Republican votes necessary to pass the Democratic wool bill. It was made clear in the conference that every Democrat in the Senate could be counted on to vote for the House bill, thus setting at rest the talk that there might be two or three defections. There was much talk to the effect that the Democrats could count on four or five Republican votes for their bill, but no one professed to be able to give assurance for any one of these Republicans.

The names of Senators Nelson and Clapp of Minnesota, Gronna of North Dakota, Poindexter of Washington, and Works of California were mentioned as most likely to support the Democratic bill. Curiously enough, none of the Democrats seemed to think Senator Brown of Nebraska would be likely to vote with them, although among the Republicans he has been reckoned as the one most likely to do so.

The insurgents as a rule have taken the position that they cannot support the Democratic bill inasmuch as it is a revenue only measure, while they insist that they are protectionists and must have a protection bill. The great difficulty in the way of the Democratic bill is the parliamentary situation, which necessitates a vote on the La Follette bill first. The La Follette bill will be offered as a substitute, and must be voted on before the Democratic bill can be reached.

There was considerable talk this evening about a scheme proposed by Senator Williams of Mississippi to make a few minor and unimportant changes in the Democratic bill, and offer it as an amendment to the La Follette substitute. That would bring the vote first on the Democratic bill, and Mr. Williams seemed to think the insurgents could be induced to take it under those circumstances. But the insurgents will insist on voting for the La Follette bill, and there is no real chance for the Williams scheme. There was much opposition to it among the Democrats at the conference. The fact that every Democratic is now pledged to the support of the House bill makes it more than ever likely that no wool bill will get through the Senate.

LEATHER WORKERS STRIKE.

Five Thousand Out, Say Union Leaders—Employers Deny This.

The general strike of the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union, for which preparations have been going on for four weeks, began yesterday in sixty-two shops out of 120, and other workers are expected to quit to-day. The shops affected are principally in Greene, Wooster, Mercer, and Canal Street, West Seventeenth Street, Broadway, Canal Street, and West Broadway.

Julius Bergman, the strike leader, said last night that the demands are for a fifty-two-hour working week, union shops, and increases of wages to be arranged for each shop by committees of the strikers.

According to the Strike Committee about 5,000 men and women leather workers were out last night, but the employers say that the number is not so large. S. L. Kowarsky, President of the Knickerbocker Leather Company, said only 13 out of 200 employes obeyed the strike order.

BLAMES ROAD FOR WRECK.

Both New Haven Company and Engineer Negligent, Coroner Finds.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 25.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was criminally negligent, and Arthur M. Curtis of New York, the engineer of the Federal Express, was also criminally neglgent, according to the finding of Coroner Wilson as a result of his inquest into the wreck of the Federal Express here on the morning of July 11, when fourteen persons were killed and forty injured. The wreck was caused by the train taking a short cross-over at a high rate of speed which threw the engine and six cars off the tracks onto a street below. That the proper signals were set against the train and that Engineer Curtis was in good health were also brought out in the finding. The road is found negligent because they maintained a short cross-over on fast express trunk line tracks, and Curtis because he ran his train at such a high rate of speed over the cross-over. The finding in part follows:

"I find that Arthur M. Curtis died from being crushed and other injuries sustained when he ran his train at a high rate of speed over a low-speed cross-over located at the Burr Road tower of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, causing the derailment of such train and the death of thirteen other occupants of said train.

"That the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was criminally negligent in maintaining an inherently dangerous and short cross-over on fast express trunk line tracks, and in relying upon a rule governing the use thereof. Notwithstanding the fact that it operates fast passenger trains over this location, when a longer and more gradual cross-over, with its accompanying diminution in the degree of the angle, would have eliminated the danger of this situation.

"That the said Arthur M. Curtis was criminally negligent in operating his train at such a high rate of speed over this cross-over, but even so were it not for the dangerous construction and lay-out of said company, or had a longer cross-over been located there such a catastrophe could not have happened. I would recommend also that the said railroad company look carefully into the advisability of having two engineers on fast trains, particularly with no division of responsibility between them, and that safety be considered above speed at all hazards.

"There is no question but that the people demand fast trains and high speed, but it is equally true that they demand and are entitled to safety in travel, and the degree of care incumbent upon railroad companies to observe in running their trains is more or less commensurate with their speed. Then again it is common knowledge that a human being is not infallible, and is often affected by extreme weather, and that at the time of the accident the weather had been extremely oppressive for several days. This fact should be taken into consideration, and the chances of failure to observe signals would be greatly minimized by two engineers in the cab, and both be required to observe signals. This would particularly apply to fast trains.

"Clayton N. Woodward, the Superintendent of the Shore Line division, on which division this wreck occurred, very frankly states that the company does not object to engineers making up time when speed restrictions as to certain locations are not violated, found bulletins requesting engineers to make up time and cautioning them not to exceed speed limits in certain sections. A bulletin issued by Supt. Woodward on July 10, 1911, reads: 'Some of our engineers and firemen are doing as well as could be done in making time or in recovering time that has been lost at stations.' Supt. Woodward also admits that the crew on fast trains is not different from that of any other train."

To Answer for Train Wreck.

Elwood C. Williams, a freight engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was arrested yesterday in Wilmington, Del., charged with responsibility for a wreck in Newark on July 16, in which Isaac Walton, another engineer, was killed, and J. R. Hopkins, a fireman, was injured. The charge is manslaughter. Williams will go to Newark for trial. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will support him in his defense, it is said.

ANARCHY IN HAITI FEARED.

The Chester at Cape Haitien—German Warship Sails for Port-au-Prince.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 25.—The revolution is spreading in the south, where heretofore it has made little progress.

The town of Jérémie has risen in favor of Gen. Fouchard, the Haitian Minister to Germany. Fouchard early this year left the German capital to visit Haiti, and at that time it was asserted that he aspired to the Presidency.

The Government has accepted delivery of the yacht American and it will be added to the navy.

CAPE HAITIEN, July 25.—The United States scout cruiser Chester arrived here to-day and is lying in the harbor to protect American interests.

Gen. Leconte, who has been proclaimed Commander in Chief by one wing of the revolution, guarantees to maintain order here. The situation, however, remains tense.

Gen. Salnave, one of the chiefs supporting the rival revolutionary leader, Gen. Antenor Firmin, has a strong army, and is well equipped with arms and ammunition. When with his troops he left here last night for Limbe he explained that he withdrew in order to avoid a conflict. He is accompanied by Gen. Bienne Bastien.

Gen. Auguste, ex-Minister of Public Works, has suddenly disappeared.

The German Consulate is sheltering eighteen political refugees.

Gen. Chapuzette, a rebel chief, has been made Commandant of this district, and Gen. Pierre Louis has been placed at the head of the local garrison.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 25.—Nearly one hundred Haitians, followers of Gen. Antenor Firmin and Gen. Cincinnatus Leconte, sailed from here to-day for Haiti. They were exiled by President Simon.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Alarming predictions of riots endangering life and property in Haiti, unless the conflicting revolutionary interests are soon pacified, reached the State Department to-day from private sources.

This increased the anxiety of officials here and added to their fear that conditions in the little republic are rapidly approaching chaos.

MARBURG NOT FOR BERLIN.

Denied in Washington That Baltimore Man Is to Succeed Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—It was reported here to-night that President Taft had selected Theodore Marburg of Baltimore to succeed David Jayne Hill as Ambassador to Germany. Mr. Marburg has been active in efforts toward promoting the judicial settlement of international disputes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—It was denied at the State Department to-night that Mr. Marburg has been selected for the Berlin post.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:20—414 2d Av.; H. Flanagan	$50
4:00—7,683 2d Av.; George Gordon	$200
7:40—1,150 1st Av.; James Kenny	$500
9:40—202 Elizabeth St.; Vincenzo Meglia	Trifling
10:45—8 Ludlow St.; Rubin Rubelnstein	$50
11:15—1,443 Lex. Av.; General Realty Co.	$10
12:00—1,854 Avenue A; Alois Biza	$70
P. M.	
12:15—399 E. 78th St.; Ida Lazarus	$50
1:45—13 Suffolk St.; Samuel Rosenfeld	Trifling
2:05—541 E. 83d St.; Otto Miller	$25
3:40—293 Lenox Av.; William J. Rice	$50
4:15—38 E. Broadway; Benjamin Schulman	Trifling
4:15—172 and 174 Prince St.; Dominick Faust	None
7:20—68 and 70 Stanton St.; J. Ginsberg	$250
8:20—202 Henry St.; Ida Hockstein	Trifling
8:45—322 East 95th St.; Bline Furniture Company	Trifling
9:30—220 Ferry St.; A. Ginsberg	Trifling
9:55—66 Division St.; H. Kosberg	$10
11:30—1524 St. and Bergen Av.; unknown.	Trifling

CANADIAN ELECTION OVER RECIPROCITY

Government Determines to Appeal to the People—Confident It Will Win.

PUTS OFF REDISTRIBUTION

Believes the West Wants Immediate Reciprocity More Than Twenty Extra Seats in Parliament.

OTTAWA, July 25.—Premier Laurier and the Liberal Government of Canada to-day decided to place their political future in the hands of the electorate of the Dominion. A general election will be called within two months, and upon its result, which will be governed largely by the attitude of the people for or against reciprocity, will depend the continued political ascendency of the Liberal

USHER'S Whisky
USHER'S EXTRA
"GREEN STRIPE"
EDINBURGH
G.G.S. NICHOLAS & CO
NEW YORK SOLE AGENTS

'NELLIE BLY' FAILS TO OUST RECEIVER

Has Been Unreasonably Hostile to Him Instead of Co-operating, Says Judge Veeder.

RIGHT TO CLOSE THE PLANT

Fact That Its Failure Was Caused by Robberies from Within Doesn't Alter the Condition.

Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the United States District Court in Brooklyn handed down a decision yesterday denying the petition of Mrs. E. C. Seaman (Nellie Bly) to have Receiver Appleton L. Clark, a lawyer, removed from her Ironclad Manufacturing Company and a practical manufacturer appointed in his stead.

The company is in involuntary bankruptcy following the filing of a petition by Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, the Seaboard Coal Company, and a printing firm who took action after it had been learned that Mrs. Seaman had been the victim of a series of forgeries by employes of her company.

In his decision Judge Veeder reviews at length the events connected with the receivership of the Ironclad since his appointment of Appleton L. Clark. He finds that Mrs. Seaman has acted in a hostile and unfriendly manner to the receiver, and has not assisted him. Many of Mrs. Seaman's objections to the receiver Judge Veeder characterizes as "trivial."

In a memorandum reviewing the case Judge Veeder says:

I may say at the outset that the various terms in which the petitioner has attributed malicious and wrongful motives to the receiver are without any support whatever in the facts. There is absolutely nothing in the conduct of the receiver tending to show that he has not performed the duty to which he was assigned in entire good faith and solely in the interests of the estate of the alleged bankrupt. It is significant, on the other hand, that the petitioner does not make this application as the executive officer and holder of practically all the capital stock of the alleged bankrupt. As such she filed on the last day on which it could be filed an answer denying insolvency and demanding a jury trial, but no effort has been made by her since then to secure a trial and determination of that issue. The petitioner makes this application personally and as President of the American Steel Barrel Company, an alleged creditor.

As to the latter, the status of the barrel company as a creditor rests as yet upon the assertion of the petitioner and is vigorously denied by the receiver and the petitioning creditors, who have produced evidence tending to show that the barrel company is the property of the alleged bankrupt, or, in the alternative, is the latter's debtor in a large sum.

Moreover, the papers show that in her capacity as President of the barrel company the petitioner has appeared throughout the proceedings as the active adversary of the receiver and the petitioning creditors; in fact, all the principal grounds of complaint relate to matters in which the acts of the receiver, as conservator of the estate of the alleged bankrupt, conflicted with the petitioner's interests as the President and the alleged owner of the Steel Barrel Company. This attitude of formal hostility in the corporate capacity in which the petitioner has chosen to make application is further accentuated by the attitude of actual hostility in which she appears in all her relations with the receiver. Far from co-operating with him in any way, she persistently declined to meet him or hold any communication with him, going so far as to refuse to accept his letter from a postman. The episode of the removal of the entrance stairway to the office of the alleged bankrupt affords a convincing exhibition of the petitioner's disposition.

Judge Veeder relates the story of Mrs. Seaman's personally conducted raid upon the staircase, characterizing it as a "gratuitous and petty display of spite."

The situation in the Ironclad Company, he set forth, was one in which Receiver Clark found himself confronted with a heavily mortgaged plant, on which there were unpaid taxes, with practically no cash on hand and a payroll of $1,912 to meet. Under these conditions he did not deem it practicable to operate the plant, and he was reinforced in this conclusion by the affidavit of an expert especially employed to give his opinion of the practicability of continuing operation under the conditions.

Judge Veeder takes into account the charge of Mrs. Seaman that the condition of her plant was brought about by thefts and forgeries from within, but he adds that, "however caused, the situation is undeniable." He calls attention to evidence presented by the receiver that the American Steel Barrel Company was organized on a capitalization of $25,000, only $2,000 of which was ever paid in, and that it was operated by Mrs. Seaman jointly with the Ironclad Company through the same officers, bookkeepers, plant, and appliances. He mentions letters written as a basis for obtaining credit in which the barrel company was mentioned as an asset of the Ironclad Company, and calls attention to a statement of Mrs. Seaman, made to the Collector of Internal Revenue, in which she said:

We cannot make a report separately for the American Steel Barrel Company, which is a subsidiary company. It is simply a department. The same presses do the work for both companies. The same payrolls are used for both companies, and no separate books were kept, so that it is impossible for us to divide or separate them. The one report covers both.

The action of the receiver in insisting that all goods shipped from the barrel company's plant be inspected by him was justified by Judge Veeder on the ground that the receiver had cause to believe that certain records and property of the Ironclad Company had been removed by Mrs. Seaman to the barrel company's plant, and might be shipped away unless the outgoing freight was watched.

"Aside from his neglect," concludes Judge Veeder, "to bring action against various banks which are said to have cashed forged checks—a course which is clearly beyond his authority as receiver—the remaining complaints relate to various details of administration it is unnecessary to review. Their triviality may be indicated by the charge that the receiver has been wasting the assets 'by keeping a man at $10 a day in the office to answer the telephone,' when it appears from the affidavits that the petitioner knew when she made the statement that the person referred to was the receiver's manager in charge of the plant."

Attention was called in Judge Veeder's memorandum to a clause in Judge Chatfield's decision rendered two weeks ago refusing to extend the receivership of the Ironclad Company to the Steel Barrel Company under which Mrs. Seaman was forbidden to dispose of the stock or assets of the barrel company without the consent of the receiver of the other concern.

Favor Elective Board of Education.

The American Federation of Irish Societies announced yesterday that at a meeting held the night before they had gone on record as being in favor of having the Commissioners of Education in this city elected by popular vote. This idea originated in a meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the federation plans to send a committee before the charter hearings at Albany.

LAYS FAMILY SPLIT TO THE SUGAR TRUST

C. A. Spreckels Declares Its Unfair Tactics Turned His Father Against Him.

WILL KEEP UP FIGHT NOW

Shows Letters from Havemeyer and Searles Urging Him to Restrict Production.

Claus A. Spreckels, President of the Federal Sugar Refining Company of Yonkers, came back to the stand yesterday afternoon, of his own volition, to tell the Hardwick House Committee, engaged here in an investigation of the American Sugar Refining Company, that the officers of the American Company were responsible for an estrangement of himself from his father and his brother which lasted fifteen years, or until just before his father's death.

Nothing that has occurred since the Hardwick committee came to this city a week ago to continue the inquiry begun in Washington seemed to impress the investigators more. If there had been anything more dramatic it was the testimony of the aged John Arbuckle, foe of the trust and friend of its head, on his bed at New Paltz, N. Y., on Monday before Representatives Garrett and Madison. No other hearing even approached it.

Mr. Spreckels brought with him to the stand letters which he said were from the late John E. Searles, Jr., former Secretary of the American Company, and from Henry O. Havemeyer himself. The letters, he said, fully substantiated his testimony on last Saturday, since flatly contradicted by John Arbuckle, that the American Company sought to limit the output of sugar, and thus control or affect its price to the consumer. He declared also, with evident emotion and great earnestness, that these and other letters of complaint against him, charging him by implication at least with mismanagement of the Spreckles Refinery in Philadelphia, in which the American Company held a minority interest, had been used with his father to alienate his father from him. The family breach also extended to the brother, necessitating the witness's retirement from the management of the Philadelphia plant and sending him practically an outcast from his father's home.

"They wrote my father," said Mr. Spreckles, "that I was mismanaging the Philadelphia business, and brought about a break between my father and my brother and myself. For fifteen years my father did not speak to me, and I was an outcast so far as my family was concerned.

"Five years ago, not long before my father died, he sent for me and told me that he had discovered his mistake and was sorry. He said it was the biggest mistake of his life, and to rectify it as far as possible he intended to make me the executor of his will. He did that, and I will continue to fight the trust until I die."

Regarding what he referred to as the demands of Havemeyer and Searles that he put up price and reduce output, telling him that they had already put up the prices in Philadelphia and Chicago, and expected him to follow suit, Mr. Spreckels said:

"I paid no attention to those demands. They were a violation of the law, and I would have nothing to do with them."

He Produces the Letters.

Three of the letters are signed John E. Searles, Jr., and the fourth "H. O. H." This was addressed to "C. A. S.," the initials of Mr. Spreckels. Mr. Spreckels swore that both the letters and the initials "H. O. H." were in the handwriting of Mr. Havemeyer, and that the letter was beyond all doubt from the head of the American Company. These are the letters:

Sept. 1, 1891.

C. A. Spreckels, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.

My Dear Sir: I called you up at 4:10 this afternoon respecting refined, but you had gone. We went up to-day on our fine granulated to 4¼ cents both here and in Chicago, which I trust helped you out in disposing of some of yours, and to-morrow morning we shall open the market at 4⅛ for both standard and refined. The Philadelphia houses will also advance their prices, it being understood that you will do the same. As I may be detained in the morning I have been obliged to arrange our prices to-night, and assuming that you will co-operate have ordered the market as above. Please comply.

I go to Lenox to-morrow afternoon, leaving my office at 2:30. If you can come over so as to meet me before that hour I shall be glad to confer with you, otherwise please call me up on the 'phone at 10:30 in the morning and oblige, Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN E. SEARLES, Jr.

The letter from Searles under date of Oct. 13 read:

I am in receipt of statements of meltings for last week by which I see that you maintained your meltings at an average of 1,762,539 pounds during the week. I suggested on Thursday last a deduction in your meltings to correspond with that which had been made by the other Philadelphia houses and which we are also making in New York. I understood you to concur in the arrangements to reduce meltings to 1,600,000 pounds, i. e., 20 per cent. reduction. In view of your heavy accumulation of refined, I suggested that you make such reduction at once. In fact, I think if you will reduce to 1,500,000 pounds you will still make all that it is possible to sell and find it very difficult to reduce your accumulation. The time has come when we must either make a substantial reduction in meltings or break the market, and I think the former will pay the better.

This is the third letter:

Notwithstanding your positive assurance to the contrary, I learn that your firm did sell granulated sugar yesterday in Richmond at 4⅜ delivered. This fact having been proved to the satisfaction of Messrs. Harrison, Frazier & Co., they and Knight followed suit, and I learn this evening that you are offering sugars at 4¼ in Philadelphia. The A. S. R. Co. will follow the market and the probability is that we shall soon see four cents for granulated as the result.

This may be good business management, but I do not believe it. I think you are simply throwing away money.

Here is the letter signed with Mr. Havemeyer's initials:

My Dear Mr. C. A. S.:

Please do nothing foolish about selling refined. I am a little apprehensive on the subject, perhaps unwarrantably. I think you could safely keep a week or so ahead to protect yourself, but raw might turn against you or refined advance. We are 4 1-16, asking 4⅛, and oversold.

Do get all you can for your product. Has anything irritated you?

Yours sincerely, H. O. H.

Denies Monopoly of Cane.

One other witness, Henry C. Mott, buyer and distributor of raw sugar for the American Company, was examined yesterday. Mr. Mott is also a Director.

In reply to questions from Chairman Hardwick he said that the Arbuckle Brothers were buyers on the New Orleans market as well as the American, and that any refiner or broker could buy sugar there who had the cash or the credit. The committee had previous information that the American Company had the New Orleans market almost exclusively to itself, and that if the independents got Louisiana cane it had to be done after it had arrived in this city. Mr. Mott said he thought the American company bought about 64 per cent. of the Louisiana production.

Chairman Hardwick drew from the witness the interesting admission that the American Company actually increased the price of sugar since the present House investigation began. Since the first of this month, said Mr. Mott, the price of raw sugar in Europe has advanced about half a cent a pound. This is due, he asserted, to the excessive heat. In this country, Mr. Mott said, the advance has been about half a cent and the refined sugar about a quarter of a cent. This, he declared, was due to the refiners here having a fair stock on hand.

"This investigation has had nothing to do with it?" suggested Mr. Sulzer.

"No, Sir, not to my knowledge."

Mr. Mott was confident that the price of sugar to the consumer would fall at once on the removal of the tariff.

Representative Madison, asking about the American Company's contributions to labor unions and military organizations, spoke of one in September, 1900, of $500 to the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G. Mr. Mott replied that a great many appeals came to corporations for money, and it was never known when the company's property would have to be protected.

The witness seemed to fret under the restraint of the Sherman anti-trust law. He said he would like to have freedom from hampering laws which were keeping the company from doing business.

"What laws?" asked Mr. Sulzer.

"Well, the Sherman anti-trust law," was the reply.

"But you are not a trust," Mr. Sulzer remarked.

"I'll leave that to Mr. Parsons," was the reply. "I don't know what a trust is, but if the Government would leave us alone we could get along very nicely."

The committee returned to Washington on the Congressional Limited at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and will resume the hearings there on next Monday.

BAD BOYS STONE A CHURCH.

Minister, Once a Yale Sprinter, Catches One and Father Provides Punishment.

The Rev. Burton H. Lee, pastor of St. Mary's Episcopal Church at 340 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, is an ex-football man and sprinter of Yale. Also, for the last sixteen days, he has been the proud father of a son.

He was sitting with the infant in his backyard last night when he heard a stone whizz through the air and strike the church wall next door. The small boys of the neighborhood have broken many windows in the church with stones and Dr. Lee has appealed to the police of the Alexander Avenue Station frequently to have the boys stopped. There is no policeman in the station who can catch one of the youngsters, however, so the stone-throwing has gone along unchecked.

The stone that struck the church yesterday evening aroused Dr. Lee more than any previous one had done, for now he felt that the life of his baby was threatened. When a second stone struck him in the face and a third sped past the basket in which the baby lay, he carried the child into the house, grabbed his hat, and ran into the street.

A small boy ran at his approach, but within a block the ex-Yale athlete had overtaken him and dragged him, howling, back to the rectory. Then he telephoned to the police. By the time Policeman Long arrived Patrick Stratford, father of nine-year-old Bernard, Dr. Lee's prisoner, had reached the minister's also, and the trio accompanied Long to the station.

There Dr. Lee said he didn't want the boy arrested especially as his father had promised that he'd take his meals off the mantlepiece for a week. He suggested that Lieut. McLaughlin lecture the youngster, and that accommodating official drew such a vivid picture of what happened to bad boys that Bernard left in tears.

Mr. Walsh, father of Vincent and Joseph Walsh, whom Bernard implicated in the stone throwing, visited the minister also, and Dr. Lee said last night that he guesses the Walsh youngsters would find it more convenient to remain standing for a while.

OLYMPIC HAS RECORD LIST.

Largest Number of Passengers Carried from This Port at This Time of Year.

The White Star liner Olympic sails on her second eastward voyage to-day with 390 first-class, 295 second, and 800 third-class passengers, which is said to be a record for European traffic from this port at the end of July. Owing to tidal conditions the Olympic will not leave until 5 o'clock this afternoon, but the agents of the line said yesterday that when she commences her Saturday sailing, on Aug. 19 her regular sailing hour will be noon without regard to the tide.

The American Line also has a steamship leaving New York at 9:30 A. M. every Saturday for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, which is subsidized by the United States Government to carry the mails under contract of $4 for each nautical mile traversed. It is understood that during the Winter months the International Marcantine Navigation Company, which operates both lines, will have only one sailing on Saturdays from New York, and it will be performed by American and White Star lines alternately.

The Titanic, sister ship to the Olympic, will start from Southampton on her first westward voyage on March 24, 1912. Alanson P. Lathrop, President of the American Light and Traction Company, and N. Tulman, Assistant Treasurer of the Great Northern Railroad Company, sail on the Olympic to-day for a vacation on the Continent.

SUIT TO STOP MOTT AWARD.

Research Bureau Contends No Change of Grade Was Made at Iron Works.

Papers were submitted to Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday in a taxpayer's suit brought by William H. Allen, one of the Directors of the Bureau of Municipal Research, to enjoin the Controller from paying a damage claim allowed to Jordan L. Mott on June 11 last by the Board of Assessors.

The claim allowed was $102,800, with thirteen years' interest at 6 per cent., or $79,950. The Justice told counsel that he would give them until Aug. 7 to submit briefs. The allowance was due to the construction of the approach to the Third Avenue Bridge across the Harlem River, which was begun in 1893 and completed in 1908. It runs directly in front of the Mott Iron Works, and the damages are based upon a change of grade in the street. The plaintiff contends that no change in grade was made.

This is the first action brought by the bureau, and they say that the Board of Assessors has no power to award damages except in a change of grade.

JAIL FOR MEDICINE FAKERS.

Fines and Costs of Trial Also Imposed on Rudolph, Hyndman, and Jelisk.

Judge Archbald, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday sentenced William H. Rudolph, manager of the Collins Medical Institute, which was raided last January by Post Office Inspector Kincaid, to a term of two years' imprisonment in the Atlanta Penitentiary, to a fine of $500, and to pay his share of the costs of the prosecution.

A like sentence was imposed on Dr. Samuel F. Hyndman, the medical head of the institute, and Julius Jelisk, a salaried employe, was sentenced to one year on Blackwell's Island, a fine of $100, and to pay his share of the costs.

The trial was of several weeks' duration. It was shown that besides the dupes of the institute in New York, an average of 20,000 "patients" a year were supplied with various drugs through the mails.

Aldermen Appoint Board of Elections.

The Aldermen, under the authority given them by the Legislature, named yesterday the new Board of Elections. It will consist of J. Gabriel Britt, Moses M. McKee, James Kane, and Jacob E. Livingston. The action of the board ends a controversy which Mayor Gaynor had with the Republican County Committee of Manhattan and the Democratic County Committee of Brooklyn. The Mayor was formerly vested with authority to appoint Elections Commissioners, and named William Leary for New York and J. Frattan MacMahon for Kings County, rejecting McKee and Kane. At the request of the Kings Republicans the Mayor also named John E. Smith, a Woodruff man. In his place the Aldermen chose Mr. Livingston. After their appointment the new Commissioners went over to the County Court House and were sworn in.

Gave $1,000 for Milk for Babies.

A business man of lower Manhattan spent his lunch hour last Thursday visiting two babies' pure milk stations on the lower east side to see for himself the kind of work carried on by the New York Milk Committee. Upon returning to his office he forwarded to Mrs. Harriman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, his check for $1,000.

37 STEEL WIRE MEN PAY $42,900 FINES

Judge Figures First Indictments at $1,000 Each, Others at $100, Against Wise's Protest.

NO COMPROMISE WAS MADE

But the Court Seemed to Think a "Trade Offense" Shouldn't Be Punished More Heavily.

Thirty-seven of the eighty-three men indicted on June 29, as members of nine steel and wire pools, pleaded nolo contendere in the United States Circuit Court yesterday and shortly thereafter contributed a total of $42,900 to the Federal Treasury in fines imposed by Judge Archbald of the Commerce Court, who is sitting temporarily by assignment in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court.

There was a separate indictment for each of the nine pools and Judge Archbald imposed on each man a fine of $1,000 on the first indictment and an additional fine of $100 for each additional indictment.

United States Attorney Wise fought vigorously for the imposition of more substantial sentences. He declared that under general legal practice the plea of nolo contendere was in the nature of a compromise between the District Attorney and the defendant, that such a compromise had not been entered into in the present instance, and that the court was by no means bound to accept the pleas.

"The facts in this case are pretty flagrant," said Mr. Wise. "Here are a group of men who represent practically an entire industry in this country—practically 95 per cent. of that industry. They entered upon an agreement which upon its face was as clear a violation of law as ever came before me. I do not wish it to appear that the District Attorney is a party to this agreement. I am not willing to have this precedent established in this court. Nolo is a plea accepted in mild misdemeanor cases. The offense here, while characterized as a misdemeanor, is punished as a felony; hence it cannot be characterized as a misdemeanor."

Judge Archbald, in replying, said:

"The plea of nolo contendere is a well established plea. It results in a sentence and in that respect entirely fulfills the law. All that the Government asks is that the law shall be vindicated and the sentence shall be appropriate to the offense. I do not understand that it represents any bargain between the Government and the defendants. It is virtually a concession, so far as the results are concerned. I have received this plea in other courts, and, as I have said, it is a well recognized one. Let the plea be entered."

Mr. Wise sought to have a fine of $1,000 imposed for each of the nine indictments, but Judge Archbald held otherwise.

"This is what you might call a trade offense," said Judge Archbald. "It is an offense which by the act of Congress is against the interests of the business world. Congress has declared that combinations in restraint of trade shall not exist. It seems to me I am not going out of the way when I say that just what was meant by this law has remained in considerable uncertainty up to this time. We know exactly or very nearly what it means, and from this time on there will be no excuse, but I fell justified in looking upon what has occurred in the past in this light, and therefore I certainly regard this as calling for nothing except a proper vindication of the law by a fine.

"The extent of that fine is somewhat difficult for me to fix, but it should be a substantial fine and I will impose a thousand dollars in this case on each defendant. Let him pay the costs and a fine of $1,000 in each case. I cannot bring myself to put a fine of $1,000 in each of these cases. Where the defendant has pleaded and been sentenced to a fine of $1,000 in one case, in the second case I will modify it to $100."

On this basis the fines were imposed as follows:

Ferdinand W. Roebling of the Roebling Sons Company, $1,700; Frank Newberry of the same company, $1,500.

Everett Morse of the Simplex Electrical Company, $1,000; Charles A. Morse and James H. Mason of that company, $1,100 each.

J. W. Marsh, William A. Connor, and P. H. W. Smith of the Standard Underground Cable Company, $1,500 each.

Charles J. Marsh of the Standard Underground Cable Company, $1,400.

Frank N. Phillips and Charles R. Remington of the American Electrical Works, $1,400 each.

Thomas Wallace, Jr., and Louis F. Anschuts of the Ansonia Electrical Works, $1,100 each.

J. C. Belden of the Belden Electrical Company, $1,000.

A. F. Moore and Antoine Bournonville of A. A. Moore & Co., $1,100 each.

Frank M. Potter, Jr., of the Wire and Telephone Company of America, $1,000.

C. Edward Murray of the Crescent Belting Company, $1,100.

Theodore F. Ryman, Henry H. Ashley, and John C. Bridgman of the Hazard Manufacturing Company, $1,200 each; George B. North of that company, $1,000.

Robert W. Sieberling of the India Rubber Insulated Wire Company, $1,000.

Robert E. Lucas of the Marion Insulated Wire Company, $1,000.

W. Fields of the Phillips Insulated Wire Company, $1,100.

Karl G. Roebling of the Roebling Sons Company, $1,100.

A. A. Cowles and R. A. Cowles of the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, $1,100 each.

E. L. Frisbie, A. M. Dickinson, and Thomas B. Kent of the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, $1,100 each.

James A. Doughty of the Coe Brass Manufacturing Company, $1,000.

Newell B. Parsons, R. Eccleston Gallagher, William H. Hall, Jr., Ralph watrous, and George L. Bowen, $1,000 each.

United States District Attorney Wise and his assistant, John H. Crim, who prepared the case against the Wire Trust men, were jubilant over the surrender of the defendants, although not pleased with the outcome. Although the officers of the American Steel and Wire Company, the United States Steel Corporation subsidiary, did not plead, the men who did plead represented participation in all of the nine pools in the combination covering the various branches of the steel wire and horseshoe industry, and the Government is confident that no effective opposition will be experienced from the others. A good many more defendants are scheduled to come into court to-day.

There was a busy time in Judge Archbald's court, and later on in the office of United States Commissioner Shields, where the fines were paid. A good many of the defendants had evidently prepared to have their fines handled in one lump, and were accompanied by a clerk with a satchel full of money, most of which remained behind when the fines were paid. The wire men had a good deal of fun among themselves over the proceedings as soon as they were outside of the courtroom.

The history of the Wire Trust prosecution became known for the first time yesterday. The case was not worked up in the Bureau of Corporations at Washington, as had been supposed, but in the office of Mr. Wise here by his assistant, Mr. Crim. About seven weeks before the indictments were returned, it appears, the Government came into the possession of two pieces of paper, each containing an extract from the minutes of a pool meeting. The paper made it evident that the meetings were held in the office of Edwin I. Jackson, Jr., the pooling agent accused of having organized the Wire Trust and several other combinations now under investigation by the Government.

The inquiry was started with clerks in Mr. Jackson's office as witnesses, and from the information gleaned from such sources the matter spread until Mr. Crim traced its ramifications into the Steel Corporation's subsidiary, the American Steel and Wire Company; the American Brass Company's subsidiaries, the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company and the Benedict & Burnham Company, and the United States Rubber Company's subsidiaries, participants in the Rubber Covered Wire Association.

The indictments were all directed against individuals, the corporations and copartnerships not being indicted. Mr. Wise said yesterday afternoon that he thought the case was one of the biggest victories of the administration.

MITCHEL SAILS TO-DAY.

Gaynor Not Likely, However, to Give Bent a Chance to Act as Mayor.

John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, and acting Mayor when Mayor Gaynor is out of the city, will sail to-day on the Olympic for London. Mr. Mitchel will be accompanied by his wife. He will remain abroad for three or four weeks and will visit England, France, and Germany. Mr. Mitchel said yesterday that he intended to study the subway problem as it exists in London and Paris, and he will also look into various European municipal problems, particularly in regard to municipal ownership of public utilities.

The absence of Mr. Mitchel will raise a peculiar situation in regard to the government of New York City. Should the Mayor take a vacation while he is away, Francis P. Bent, Vice President of the Board of Aldermen, will become Acting Mayor. Mayor Gaynor, however, has given no indication, even to his closest friends, that he intends to take a prolonged vacation this year. The Mayor has persistently refused to discuss the matter, but it was rumored about the City Hall that he will take a day or two off each week, remaining at his country home at St. James, L. I. Thus will Alderman Bent be shorn of any opportunity to take up the reins of municipal government.

Mr. Gaynor, it is known, was not at all pleased with what Mr. Mitchel did as acting Mayor last Summer, when the Mayor was recovering from his long illness due to the assault upon him by James J. Gallagher. Neither was he pleased with the action of Alderman Bent, who sat in at the Board of Estimate meeting last Friday and voted to award subway contracts to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

The Mayor said last Saturday at St. James that he had not expected the Board of Estimate to take any such action as it did, as it had been arranged that he was to have Fridays off, owing to his illhealth.

SWINDLED OUT OF $1,500.

Victim Testifies Against Fortune Teller Who Sold Mining Stock.

Charles F. Balwans, alias Samri Ellis, who calls himself a psychic, and his partner, Edmund Ellis, known also as Edward R. Cook, were put on trial before Judge Crain, in General Sessions yesterday, charged with grand larceny in the first degree.

The complainant is Charles H. Poppe, a butcher at 122 Clark Street, Jersey City, who charges that Balwans swindled him out of $1,500 by advising him to buy stock in the Blue Ridge Mining Company, which never existed. Poppe was the only witness yesterday. In telling of his first visit to the psychic he said:

"Ellis told me I was a butcher, and then proceeded to read my future. He told me that I had the makings of something better in me than a butcher and that I should try my hand at something higher and bigger. He then suggested that I should buy some stock in the Blue Ridge Mining Company, which I did, paying $500 for it."

Poppe then said Ellis engaged him as a salesman for the Blue Ridge Mining Company at $35 a week and installed him in an office at 505 Fifth Avenue. He said he worked for one week and paid $1,000 more for stock in the concern. He did not suspect Ellis until he read in the newspapers that he had been arrested for the shooting of his doorkeeper, Paul Hamburger, who was found dead in the Forty-fifth Street house on Dec. 2, 1910. Ellis was discharged, but later was rearrested on the complaint of the County Medical Society and pleaded guilty to violating the medical law in Special Sessions. He and his partner Cook were sentenced to three months in the penitentiary.

Then Cook and Ellis were indicted on Poppe's charge.

WIFE HAS ANOTHER CHANCE.

Justice Giegerich Says Question of Horn's Connivance Must Be Decided.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich denied yesterday the application of William O. Horn for an order vacating an order which directed him to pay to his wife, Kathleen Horn, $8,600 a year alimony, pending the result of his action for divorce.

The case was tried twice, Mrs. Horn's defense being a denial of the charges, and an assertion that if the acts with which she is charged were committed it was with the connivance and procurement of the plaintiff and that she was of unsound mind at the time and did not know of such acts committed by her. Mrs. Horn was found guilty at the last trial of the action in June, before Justice Gerard and a jury, but the verdict must be ratified by a Justice sitting in the Special Term before the decree becomes final. Counsel for Horn says that the only issue to be decided is the custody of the children. Justice Giegerich does not agree with this, and says:

"Before the plaintiff will be entitled to an interlocutory judgment, apparently serious questions remain to be passed upon at Special Term concerning the defendant's sanity, as well as concerning consent, connivance, privity, and procurement."

RAISE TAXES ON NEW YORKERS

Gould, Vanderbilt, and Whitney Long Island Estates Assessed Much Higher.

Following complaints that wealthy property owners of North Hempstead, Nassau County, are taxed too low, the Board of Assessors has revised the roll and added nearly $2,000,000 to the assessed valuation. Most of the increase falls upon residents from New York who have large estates in the township.

Among those whose properties are advanced in value on the assessment rolls are Howard Gould, Sands Point; William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Lakeville; Payne Whitney, Manhasset; Louis Sherry, Searington; William Guggenheim, Port Washington, and William B. Leeds, Plandome.

Castle Gould, where the owner has constructed buildings at a cost of more than $1,000,000, was assessed at a low figure, considering the fact that it is surrounded by a thousand acres.

There were buildings on the estate of Louis Sherry worth $100,000, and his whole property was assessed at $10,000.

Some tracts have been raised from $200 to $1,200 and $1,500 an acre, and it is argued that the increased assessments are still less than the value of the properties.

MAGAZINE AGENT'S SETBACK.

Court Won't Grant Order to Examine Periodical Clearing House Treasurer.

Justice Lehman in the Supreme Court has vacated an order for the examination of Charles D. Lanier as Treasurer of the Periodical Clearing House in a suit brought by John Thomas Wood, a magazine subscription agent, for $100,000 damages, on the ground that the magazine publishers who are members of the association conspired to injure his business.

Justice Lehman refuses to permit an examination to permit the plaintiff to discover whether he had any cause for action or to obtain evidence for use at the trial saying:

"A careful reading of the petition has convinced me that the plaintiff has not been acting in good faith, but is seeking a license for a fishing excursion to determine whether he has cause for action against certain unnamed parties."

"The Babies' Dairy" Incorporated.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich approved yesterday the incorporation of The Babies' Dairy, which aims to furnish and supply proper food to infants and children suffering from nutrition disorders and other diseases and to maintain proper places for the supply and distribution of the food. Among the Directors are Adrian H. and Mary Joline of Bernardsville, N. J.; Clare S. Marsh of 20 Gramercy Park, R. A. Benson of 8 West Forty-ninth Street, and Annie M. Carroll of 416 East Sixty-fifth Street.

OLER TO PRODUCE HIS ICE CONTRACTS

Oral Agreements Now, He Says, with Firms with Which the Trust Formerly Dealt.

DENIES INFLATING PRICES

If More Than $2.50 a Ton Was Charged at the Bridges in the Hot Spell Some One Disobeyed Orders.

Assistant District Attorney De Ford, in his examination of Wesley M. Oler, President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, before Magistrate Appleton yesterday, made further inquiry into the exact relation of the Knickerbocker with the American Ice Company, its predecessors, particularly with regard to the latter's contracts with ice cutters and producers. He got on the record a list of the ice houses on the Hudson and the artificial ice plants in Manhattan and the Bronx with a view to determining what percentage of the business is in the hands of Mr. Oler's company.

Mr. Oler declared that all the contracts with ice houses and manufacturers which had been objected to when they were in the possession of the American Ice Company had been canceled, but that the Knickerbocker had been doing business with a number of the same firms this Summer under an oral agreement.

Many written contracts are in existence, and Mr. De Ford obtained from Mr. Oler an undertaking that copies of these should be produced. At the same time Mr. De Ford promised that any matter contained in them, the publication of which would not serve the public interest, but might embarrass the Knickerbocker Ice Company in the conduct of its business, should be kept secret. He referred particularly to the prices paid by the Knickerbocker for its supplies.

"To be frank with you, Mr. Oler," he said, "all I want to know is whether there is anything in these contracts which tend to the restraint of trade."

"It's my lawyer's fault if there is," replied Mr. Oler, with a smile at his counsel, Mr. Lyon.

Mr. Oler had something to say about the popular preference for artificial ice.

"It's price goes up," he said, "because the newspapers have kept dinning into people's ears doubts as to the healthfulness of natural ice. Once a prejudice is in, we can't get it out. Yet the canal boatmen, when they are in the Hudson River natural ice fields, use its water for filling their casks.

"There is no material difference in the cost of its production and that of natural ice, but perhaps it is handier for peddlers and householders to handle, as it always comes in the same size cakes and can be sold by size instead of weight."

Referring to the artificial plants of the city, Mr. Oler showed that the daily output in Manhattan could be 3,545 tons, of which the Knickerbocker controls 1,365 tons. In the Bronx the daily possible manufacture is 1,405 tons, of which the Knickerbocker controls not a single pound. The Knickerbocker's proportion of the Manhattan supply is 38.5 per cent.

Mr. Oler denied positively that the Knickerbocker had at any time made agreements or conferred with its competitors as to the price or value of ice. Speaking of the independents, he said:

"Of course I hear from time to time what they are charging. They have wars and other cut-throat affairs, but we keep out of them. We would rather let them have our trade."

Artificial ice, he said, generally followed the price of natural ice, keeping about 50 cents above it. In the last five years natural ice has sold from $1 to $5 a ton, but even the price $1.50 means ruin, if it continues for long.

"But why do you sell at a price that gives you no profit?" Mr. Oler was asked.

"How can we help it?" he asked in reply. "We don't control the market."

Magistrate Appleton took up with Mr. Oler the statements made as to prices charged to certain of the small ice dealers in the hot spell. Mr. Oler had said that the only increase in prices he had authorized was from $2 to $2.50. The court pointed out that there was testimony of $3 being charged.

"It's simply a case of disobedience to orders," said Mr. Oler.

"But there is testimony that $3 was charged for several days," said the court. "Besides it was so printed in the public prints."

Mr. Oler did not know what the newspapers might have said, and put in evidence the returns from the ice bridges for the first fifteen days of July, showing an average price of a little less than $2.30. He did not see that that showed any overcharging.

Mr. Lyon remarked that after all, as none of the small ice dealers produced receipts, he could not see that their evidence should have much weight.

"It seems to me," remarked Magistrate Appleton, "that you may not have had enough supervision at the bridges, considering that your agents were dealing with ignorant men who were very anxious to get ice and were willing to offer $5 or even $6. Did you trust to their honesty?"

"You must remember the extreme heat," answered Mr. Oler. "Callahan, for example, instead of looking after all the bridges in his district, had to take the place of a man who had broken down at 129th Street. They were all working to their limit. You must always allow, too, for the human element and for a man's likes and dislikes. When our men were overworked and irritable, if a man took the ice that was refused him he might very likely penalize him."

"Well, who would get the extra money?"

"If it went on our books we got it; if it didn't get on the books we didn't get it."

Mr. Appleton continued pressing Mr. Oler on this point for some time, quoting from the evidence that even $5 was paid in some cases, and impressed on him the necessity of protecting the ignorant Italian dealers. Mr. Oler admitted all that, but said that in two cases of overcharging it had been explained to him that clerical errors alone were at fault, and that in one case the ice paid for, but not delivered at the time, had been afterward made up.

He was positive that no more than $2.50 had been charged at any time this Summer by his orders, although preference would always be shown in the rush to the company's regular customers after their own wagons had been filled.

The investigation then went over to Saturday afternoon. Mr. Oler will not be recalled till Monday week, the interruption in his testimony being caused by the fact that he has been asked to prepare a number of complicated returns.

STRUCK BY SUBWAY TRAIN.

Electric Workers, Failing to Leave Tracks Promptly, Are Severely Hurt.

Three electric workers finished their task among the third rail feed wires that run along the downtown track bed of the Subway express service at Seventy-second Street about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and stepped out upon the rails. Just at that moment Motorman Fredericks was bringing an eight-car Brooklyn train into the station.

He had slowed up for that purpose and at the sight of the men in his path he threw on the emergency brakes, but even with that precaution the workers were struck with great force and tossed far ahead. Edward S. Slavin of 21 Fernbeck Street, Yonkers, was seriously injured internally, and Charles Bruehl of 168 East 117th Street came out of the accident with a broken skull. Their condition is precarious. Frank Generick of 314 East 155th Street was not so badly hurt.

Interborough watchmen got the three men to the entrance of the station and laid them there on the mosaic flooring to await the arrival of the ambulance from Flower Hospital. There Father Gilmartin of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament administered the last rites to Bruehl. The lifting of the injured men from the tracks was a matter of thirteen minutes, during which time the downtown express service was held at a standstill. The crowds on the station platform and around the entrance upstairs became so large within a few moments after the accident that it required the presence of the reserves of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to keep them in order.

The fact that the train did not run over the three men was attributed to the installation of the new electric-pneumatic brakes, which enable the motorman, in time of emergency, to bring his whole train to a stop a hundred feet from the spot where the brakes are applied.

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TWO REACH EXETER IN BRITISH AIR RACE

Beaumont and Vedrines Only Two Minutes Apart as They Near Final Lap.

TO REACH LONDON TO-DAY

Rain Delays Weymann and Other Fliers in the $50,000 Contest and They May Quit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 26.—Andre Beaumont left Bristol at 4:50 o'clock this morning and arrived at Exeter at 6:10 in the air race for The Daily Mail prize of $50,000. Jules Vedrines left Bristol at 4:52 and arrived at Exeter at 6:08.

Hammel left Edinburgh at 3:38 and arrived at Stirling at 4:15.

Exeter is 811 miles of the total flight of 1,010.

The aviators expect to reach London not later than 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Beaumont arrived at Bristol at 8:37 to-night, after spending eleven hours and four minutes flying from Edinburgh, a distance of 383 miles. The aviation field was packed since 5 o'clock this afternon with a dense throng, which included a number of farmers and their wives, from Taunton, Yeovil, and other towns in Somersetshire, who came on a special excursion train.

After Beaumont had landed and received a hearty greeting from the crowd, a keen outlook was kept from the towers of Clifton Suspension Bridge over the Avon by enthusiasts, who took turns at looking through a powerful telescope in the direction from which the airman was expected to come.

Vedrines arrived half a mile outside the Bristol control at 9 o'clock, and then had to fly to the control in complete darkness, which made his progress somewhat slow. It was 10:10 when he landed.

Both aviators appeared to be in the best of health and spirits after they had left their machines to-night and were confident that they would start at daylight next morning for Brighton and finish at Brooklands before 2 in the afternoon.

Vedrines is still very hopeful of his chances of carrying off the $50,000 prize, but observers who had seen him start from Hendon on Sunday said that he seemed a little thoughtful when he glanced at his strenuous competitor Beaumont.

It looks to-night as if the other fourteen runners, including Weymann, the American, who started from Brooklands on Saturday, are out of the running.

Owing to heavy rains this morning at Stirling, where Beaumont arrived at 3:46 A. M. and Vedrines at 4:04 A. M., there was delay in the flights. The gusts of wind and rain so retarded Valentine, who had ascended from Edinburgh soon after his two competitors, that he did not reach Stirling until 8:20. During that time the swift-flying Beaumont had winged his way to Glasgow, fifty-three miles from Edinburgh, where he landed at 8:10 A. M. in the presence of cheering thousands, including lusty shipwrights from the yards on the banks of the Clyde.

A thin rain, known as a Scotch mist, was falling in Glasgow, where they wear hats with big brims to act as umbrellas, but without the gusts of wind that blew when the start was made from Edinburgh, in the early morning.

Vedrines lost a little time in searching for the aerodrome at Glasgow, and did not land there until 9:04:14, which put Beaumont in the lead by twenty minutes.

After leaving Stirling, Valentine met with a mishap, his machine breaking down at the hamlet of Castlecary. Hamel, who failed to make the second stage to Edinburgh on Monday, had bad luck again to-day. He left Newcastle at 5 A. M. to fly to the Scottish capital, but had to come down at Innerwick, owing to the high wind blowing along the border. Later he started again, and came down at Dunbar.

Capt. Cody reported that he had met with a serious accident at Langley Moor, near Durham, in which his machine was so badly smashed that he decided to retire from the contest. Cody was born in the United States, and is a distant relative of the famous scout William F. Cody, but he became a naturalized British subject some time ago, when he was assigned by the British War Department to take charge of the army kite experimental bureau at Aldershot.

Reynolds, who arrived at Harrogate this morning, damaged his machine in attempting to resume his flight. Astley also reached Harrogate.

Charles Weymann, the American aviator, who was detained at Leeds yesterday through trouble with his engine, tried to start again this morning, but found that it would not work properly, and retired from the contest.

Beaumont made a strong fight against the wind from Carlisle to Manchester, where he arrived at 4:53 P. M., making the 103 miles' distance in 4:20. When passing Penrith, fifteen miles from Carlisle, he was flying swiftly, but the observers noticed that his machine was swaying and dipping badly.

In spite of the heavy rain and wind that fell at Stirling, the aviators were greeted there by a crowd of fully 30,000 people.

The weather here to-night seems clearer and more promising for the airmen to make a rapid cross-country flight to Brighton.

In the 224-mile run from this city to that seaside resort the contestants will have to pass over controls at Exeter and Salisbury Plain. It is a zigzag course, liable to be difficult owing to strong winds which prevail along the south coast at all times of the year.

The distance from Bristol to Exeter is 65 miles, from Exeter to Salisbury Plain 63 miles, and from the latter point to Brighton 76 miles, leaving a stretch of 40 miles to be flown from Brighton to Brooklands, where the total distance of 1,010 miles will have been covered. The winner will gain the substantial sum of $50,000 for practically twenty-six hours' flying, the time of the remaining laps being estimated on that taken by Beaumont and Vedrines in reaching Bristol.

TO FLY OVER CITY.

Three Moisant Aviators at Once May Make the Attempt.

Rene Barrier and Rene Simon, two of the French aviators who came to this country for the second international aviation tournament at Belmont Park last October, and who remained members of the Moisant international fliers, arrived in this city last night from the West and to-day will go to the Moisant aviation school at Garden City to try out the new Moisant monoplanes built for their use in the approaching Chicago aviation meet. St. Croix Johnstone, another of the Moisant fliers, is in town too, and last night the three airmen planned to make simultaneous flights over this city from the Garden City grounds.

Whether or not this triple flight will be undertaken depends on weather conditions and on the test which the aviators will give their new machines. If it is found that these require many adjustments, the flight may have to be postponed, but in the event that the new craft prove in perfect shape, it is likely that the airmen will make the combined attempt on one of the last days of this week or early in next.

Both Barrier and Simon will fly at Garden City to-day and to-morrow, and probably on Saturday also. On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday next they are to fly in Troy, but they will return to Garden City on Aug. 5 to give their racing machines the final tuning up for the Chicago meet, for which they will depart on Aug. 10.

AIRMAN'S PASSENGER KILLED

And Aviator Competing in Race in Russia Is Badly Hurt.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The aeroplane piloted by M. Slusarenkos in the St. Petersburg-Moscow race fell near Tsarskoe-Selo to-day.

The airman's passenger, M. Shimansky, was killed, and M. Slusarenkos was badly injured, both legs being broken.

MLLE. STEINHEIL MARRIED.

Weds a Young Artist—Has Been Earning a Living by Fancy Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 25.—Mlle. Steinheil, who was such a pathetic figure in the Steinheil case, was married this morning quietly to R. de Perugia, a young painter.

Since the trial she has lived in strict retirement at the notorious villa in the Impasse Ronsin, earning a livelihood by fancy work for fashionable shows.

Her mother's assent to the marriage, required by French law, will be given at the ceremony to-morrow.

The Steinheil murder case was one of the most remarkable in recent years in France. Adolphe Steinheil was a well-known Paris artist. On the morning of May 31, 1908, he and his wife's stepmother, Mme. Japy, were found murdered in their house in the Impasse Ronsin. In another room Mme. Steinheil, the artist's wife, was found bound and gagged.

Mme. Steinheil told an extraordinary story of the crime having been committed by three masked men and a woman. Several arrests were made, but all the accused were acquitted. Finally Mme. Steinheil herself was arrested and charged with the murders. She was acquitted after a long and sensational trial.

At one time the accusation had been made that she knew something about the sudden death of Felix Faure, President of France, but she was cleared of this accusation during the trial.

JAIL FOR E. T. HOOLEY.

Former Millionaire Has Defied Court in Bankruptcy Proceedings.

LONDON, July 25.—Ernest Torah Hooley, one of the financial meteors who astonished the City a few years ago, was to-day lodged in Brixton Jail because of his failure to obey the orders of the court in connection with bankruptcy proceedings.

Hooley, prior to his failure in 1898, was regarded as one of the richest men in England. He reached the pinnacle of his financial success in 1896, when he promoted a tire company as a result of which he was supposed to have cleared $12,500,000. Just before his bankruptcy he had purchased the racing cutter Britannia, formerly and afterward the property of King Edward.

In 1904 Hooley was tried on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences and was acquitted.

LEISHMAN AT VITERBO.

Ambassador Is to Attend Sitting of Camorrist Trial To-day.

VITERBO, July 25.—The American Ambassador to Italy, John G. A. Leishman, arrived here to-day. He will attend the sitting of the Camorrist trial to-morrow, which promises to be an interesting one.

The President of the court has had special seats reserved for the Ambassador and his friends, and has expressed pleasure that the representative of the United States desires to witness the administration of Italian justice in such an important case, several incidents of which are connected with that country.

BALFOUR ASKS PEERS TO VOTE FOR VETO

But Denounces the Government, Saying It Has Imitated Cromwell Without His Excuses.

UNIONIST SPLIT ADMITTED

Two Wings of the Party Canvassing the Lords—The King Sends for Viscount St. Aldwyn.

LONDON, July 25.—Another exciting day of political conferences, party caucuses, and Ministerial visits to the King left the constitutional crisis no nearer a solution than yesterday.

The session of the House of Commons to-day was not important, but much heat and bitterness were displayed, and there was renewed flinging of epithets such as "Hottentot!" "Insolent swine!" and similar terms. The only significant incident of the session was that F. E. Smith, K. C., one of the leaders in yesterday's turmoil, left his accustomed seat among the adherents of Mr. Balfour and ranged himself with Lord Hugh Cecil and other insurgent Unionists.

The most important event of the day was the publication of a letter which Mr. Balfour wrote to Lord Newton in reply to a request for his opinion on the situation. Although it had been assumed that Mr. Balfour would support Lord Lansdowne, he had hitherto made no public pronouncement on the subject, and the postponement of the meeting in the city, at which it had been anticipated he would explain his position, left the public still in the dark. As was expected, however, he fully supports Lord Lansdowne in bowing to the inevitable and avoiding the creation of peers. Thus the rupture in the Unionist Party is definite and open.

In part the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons says in his letter to Lord Newton:

"I never conceived it to be part of my duty to intervene in the affairs of a House to which I do not belong, nor have I on the present occasion taken any share in the propaganda, which, I understand, is being vigorously conducted by some of its members. This is not because I have any doubts as to the advice which I ought to give those who seek it. On the contrary, my views are clear.

"I think that the majority in the House of Lords should support its leader. I agree with the advice Lord Lansdowne has given his friends. With Lord Lansdowne I am ready, if need be, to fall. The present situation is grave, even alarming. The Government has tyrannically destroyed, so far as the Parliament bill is concerned, every real power which the Second Chamber possesses. It has in its own fashion imitated Cromwell, without either his excuses or his genius.

"Ought we, amid the clatter of divided counsels, to quarrel over a procedure within the House of Lords, which at best can be no more than ineffectual? Let us then, if we can, agree. Let the Unionists in the upper house follow their trusted leader. If differ we must, if there be Peers who are resolved to abandon Lord Lansdowne, if there be politicians outside who feel constrained to applaud them, let us all at least remember that the campaign for the restoration of constitutional liberty is just begun and that unless the forces conducting it possess unity and discipline ultimate victory is impossible.

"It would be a misfortune if the present crisis left the House of Lords weaker than the Parliament bill by itself will make it. It would be an irreparable tragedy if it left us a divided party."

The present crisis has been seized upon by malcontent Unionists to renew the attempt to displace Mr. Balfour from the leadership in favor of Austen Chamberlain. This time the attempt is more likely to succeed because it has the assistance of a similar movement in the House of Lords to dethrone Lord Lansdowne in favor of the Earl of Selborne. But Mr. Balfour has weathered similar storms before.

The "No Surrender" party is practically identical with the extreme Protectionist party of recent times, which was equally dissatisfied with Mr. Balfour's leadership in the fiscal controversy, and the chief point of interest to-day is not the fate of the Veto bill, which already is known, but whether Mr. Balfour will be able to reunite his party.

When the House of Commons reassembled this afternoon Speaker Lowther took an early opportunity to administer a cooling draught by reminding the members of the standing order under which, he said, he certainly would suspend the session in the event of a renewal of the disorders that forced an adjournment yesterday.

The entry of Premier Asquith was the signal for a storm of cheers from the Radicals and Nationalists, who sprang to their feet hurrahing and waving handkerchiefs.

Lord Hugh Cecil, one of the leaders in yesterday's demonstration, pushed himself again into the limelight early in the proceedings, and forthwith was bombarded with objurgations. "Hottentot!" was a favorite appellation directed against the young Conservative from the Irish benches.

Lord Hugh asked Mr. Asquith whether, when he had made up his mind on the subject of home rule for Ireland, he would communicate the result to the House of Commons before sending it to the press. He referred, of course, to the speech which the Premier was prevented from delivering yesteday and which he later gave to the papers.

The Premier tartly rejoined: "That is an insolent question."

Yesterday's scene in the House of Commons has really aroused public interest in the constitutional crisis, of which the people generally had before refused to take more than passing notice. At the political clubs and elsewhere a variety of opinions as to the outcome were expressed. The Liberals believe that the treatment to which Mr. Asquith was subjected will tend to stiffen the backs of the Ministers if that is necessary and make them insist upon the prompt passage of the Veto bill, failing which the required number of peers to insure the enactment of the legislation will be created.

While the Unionists generally excuse the conduct of the insurgents on the ground that the situation was one of great gravity, they secretly deplore the incident as likely to hurt them with the country, as heretofore they have been held up to public view as the party of order and decency.

It will probably be some few days before either side takes any forward step. The King, who has taken the keenest interest in the crisis, has again postponed his visit to Goodwood, and it is extremely probable that the excursion will be abandoned, although it is still hoped that his Majesty will be able to keep his engagement for the Cowes regatta on Saturday.

The Unionist leaders are awaiting the result of Lord Lansdowne's canvass of the peers, to whom he has addressed a circular inquiring whether they are prepared to support him in his advocacy of a peaceful solution of the difficulty through the acceptance of the Government's bill. To-day the two wings of the Unionst Party, for the cleavage is now undisguised, are actively canvassing the peers for votes when the Veto bill returns to the upper House. Lord Lansdowne has promises from more than 150 to support his policy of allowing the bill to pass, while upward of 100 are claimed by the section of the party which is fighting for "no surrender." It is thought, however, that the larger number of peers will not pledge themselves either way, but will find it convenient to be absent when the bill is presented.

One things is certain—the Government will not send the bill back to the House of Lords until it is positive of its passage either by the present membership or with the help of new creations.

King George sent for Viscount St. Aldwyn, (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach,) a moderate and influential Unionist who has the confidence of both parties in large measure. The audience was brief, but it is expected that Lord St. Aldwyn hereafter will take a prominent part in the negotiations between the leaders of the two parties.

PAPERS SUPPORT BALFOUR.

Standard Recants—Rosebery Opposes Insurgent Peers' Policy.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 26.—Mr. Balfour's letter was published too late to gauge its effect in the lobbies of Parliament, but the editorial columns of the morning papers devoted to the insurgent cause prove the authority Mr. Balfour still holds over the majority of his party, and his declared determination to stand or fall with Lord Lansdowne is not without effect.

The Standard has completely recanted. It now declares that it is better to follow Mr. Balfour in his possibly erroneous strategy rather than risk the breaking up of the party.

The Morning Post, while maintaining the insurgent view, does so in milder mood and carefully repudiates the idea of any disloyalty to the leadership of Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne. It denies that there is any division in the party ranks.

Official intimation also comes from the organizers of the banquet to Lord Halsbury that it is in no sense intended as a demonstration against the leaders of the party.

Lord Rosebery, in a long letter to The Times in support of Lord Lansdowne's policy, describes the policy of the insurgent Peers as a forlorn hope, which can only bring further humiliation and impotence upon the House of Lords. He says that the insurgents can achieve nothing but the creation of a number of Peers, and adds:

"Let the leaders of the forlorn hope protest as strongly as they can. That is one of the few remaining privileges left to the Peers. Let them resolve when the swing of the pendulum places them in power again to construct a strong and efficient second chamber, but let them not by a mistaken idea of courage bring down upon their country, their party, and themselves even greater calamities than they have already to endure."

Mr. Gates Continues to Improve.

PARIS, July 25.—Dr. Gres stated to-day that the condition of John W. Gates continued to show improvement, and accordingly there was more reason for encouragement than at any time since the crisis in the illness was reached. Nevertheless, the doctor would not say that Mr. Gates was out of danger, as his heart remained irregular and stimulants were required.

King Alfonso Sails for England.

SANTANDER, Spain, July 25.—King Alfonso sailed for England to-day on board the royal yacht Giralda. The yacht is escorted by the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente.

BELLEVUE ON GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA

Patients and Nurses Who Came Into Contact with Herrmann Are Now Isolated.

RIVER BOAT QUARANTINED

The Kennebec, on Which Bermudes Worked, Fumigated—Suspected Case on Ship Here from Mexico.

Edgar H. Herrmann, the Bellevue Hospital orderly who took care of Manuel Bermudes, the cholera patient, last week, and who himself developed symptoms of the disease on Monday afternoon, spent a nervous but otherwise fairly comfortable day yesterday in an isolation tent on the river front side of the hospital grounds. He inquired eagerly of Dr. George O'Hanlon and the other Bellevue physicians who examined him yesterday a dozen times about tht test of the intestinal culture which Dr. Somerset, a diagnostician of the Board of Health, took yesterday morning. If the culture, when treated with sulphuric acids and other chemicals, reveals purple markings, Herrmann goes to Swinburne Island as quickly as a Health Department tug can carry him.

He doesn't relish the prospect. He is 21 years old. During the two days in which he took care of Bermudes, he wore rubber gloves and had bandages over his mouth. How he contracted the disease is a mystery to Dr. O'Hanlon.

Three nurses and an entire ward of patients whom Herrmann looked after before he developed his cholera symptoms have been quarantined in the hospital. The patients are quarantined in their ward and the nurses are all three in isolation tents.

"We're not taking any chances," Dr. O'Hanlon said. Whether Herrmann's cultures reveal the purple stain will not be known until this morning, according to the Board of Health bacteriologists.

Commissioner Lederle discovered on Sunday that Bermudes, the fireman, has worked on board the steamship Kennebec of the Manhattan Navigation Company. When the Kennebec got back to this city from her trip to Albany, Commissioner Lederle quarantined her off the Willard Parker Hospital at East Sixteenth Street. He had her thoroughly fumigated with sulphur, and had intestinal cultures taken of all the fifty-one members of her crew. Until the Board of Health determines whether the cultures reveal the purple cholera stain or not, the crew will remain quarantined aboard the vessel.

When Dr. C. W. Naulty, Jr., who is the United States Marine Hospital Service representative at Perth Amboy, N. J., and who in that capacity boards every vessel which comes into that port, boarded the British steamship Purdy-Banks from Tampico, Mexico, yesterday morning, he found that a sailor named Richard Johnson had been suffering for several days with a bad case of intestinal complaint. Dr. Naulty immediately quarantined Johnson in one part of the vessel, and the rest of the crew in another part. Then he hastened ashore and telephoned to Dr. Doty at Quarantine that he had cornered another cholera suspect case. Dr. Doty sent Dr. Herring and Dr. Von Ezdorf of his own United States Marine Hospital staff to look into the case. The two bacteriologists took an intestinal culture and brought it back to Quarantine for examination. They won't be able to tell definitely whether or not Johnson has cholera till this morning. Johnson himself says he suffered from the same intestinal trouble a month ago, when the Kennebec left Baltimore for Mexico. Dr. Herring said last night he didn't believe Johnson had cholera.

At the offices of the Manhattan Line late last night it was said that the Kennebec had been thoroughly disinfected and that a clean bill of health had been given by the authorities. She will make her usual trip from her pier at the foot of West Houston Street, at 5:30 this afternoon.

Four Italian steamers were under detention at the Quarantine Station last night, the Principe di Piemonte, the San Giorgio, the Citta di Messina, an dthe Oceania. The Oceania arrived yesterday afernoon from Genoa, Palermo, and Naples with 7 saloon, 122 second cabin, and 468 steerage passengers. The ship's surgeon reported nine cases of sickness. Some of them were of a suspicious character.

The Italian freight steamer Citta di Messina is held for further examination, though all on board were reported well.

Although the San Giorgio made the voyage from Italy without its 700 passengers which had originally been booked, in order to avoid detention here, because the vessel had considerable perishable freight, she was still held up last evening. The Principe di Piemonte has been detained for several days.

A number of passengers from the steamer Moltke, who have been detained for twenty days, are to be transferred from Hofman Island to Ellis Island early to-morrow morning.

QUARANTINE AT JAMAICA.

Authorities Take Measures in Regard to Vessels from This Port.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 25.—The United Fruit Company's steamer Jacapa, which sailed from New York on July 20, is held in Quarantine here, owing to the presence of cholera in New York.

The Jamaican authorities have decided that all vessels from American ports must empty their water and bilge tanks before getting pratique.

BERNSTEIN TO FIGHT AGAIN.

Third Duel Arising Out of the "Apres Moi" Riots to be Fought To-day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 25.—To-morrow Henry Bernstein will fight his third duel arising out of the riots which led to the withdrawal of his play "Apres Moi" from the Comédie Française.

After having successively encountered two of his anti-Semitic and Royalist opponents, M. Bernstein was challenged by M. Lacour, a Royalist who is now serving a sentence of three years' imprisonment for striking M. Briand when the latter was Premier.

The Government having refused to grant M. Bernstein's request that it release the prisoner in order to allow him to fight a duel, M. Lacour's second, Maurice Pujo, will take his friend's place. M. Pujo was one of the leaders of the "Apres Moi" riots, in connection with which he was sent to prison.

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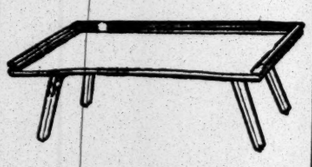

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DEMOCRATS CRUSH BOOMS FOR 1912

Nebraska Convention Refuses to Allow Straw Ballot for President —Platform for Tariff Reform.

HARMON AGENT WAS THERE

Republican State Convention Indorses Taft, Howling Down Insurgents and Shutting Off Debate.

FREMONT, Neb., July 25.—Chairman Byrnes of the State Democratic Committee, who called the State Convention to order, declared that those who had come to the convention looking for dissension should have gone to the Republican Convention at Lincoln.

F. M. Harrington of O'Neill was introduced as temporary Chairman of the convention, and his mention of the names of Bryan and Champ Clark brought rousing cheers, no greater, however, than those which greeted the name of Senator Hitchcock.

Gov. Harmon of Ohio was casually referred to by the speaker, and his name received a hearty ovation.

Charles Wooster of Herrick County offered this motion:

I move that we now take a straw ballot as to the candidates for the Democratic nomination for President, each delegate to write on his ballot the name of the man of his choice.

The motion was the signal for a burst of "noes" from the delegates, but some seconded it.

Chairman Harrington then ruled the motion out of order.

Wooster, when permitted to speak, refused to appeal from the decision, remarking that such an appeal would be useless.

The convention was in an uproar of opposition, but the Chairman insisted on giving Wooster a hearing, because he said: "We want no charges of gag rule made against this convention." Wooster then spoke briefly, without further interruption.

The Resolutions Committee reported at 5:30 o'clock.

The following is an abstract of the report:

We view with pride the splendid qualities of faithful leadership displayed not only by the Democratic leaders in Congress, but by patriotic and courageous Democratic Governors as well.

While we regret that there was not a Democratic President and a Democratic Senate to make possible a beginning of tariff revision by striking the first blow at the protection now accorded all trust products in the present tariff bill, we point to the Taft reciprocity measure, which removes the tariff from farm products as proof that the Republican Party is now abandoning even the pretense that its protective policy is for the benefit of the American farmer.

The Democratic free list tariff bill is proof that our party can be trusted when it is given power to remedy the tariff which builds up and supports the trusts and monopolies that fatten themselves at the expense of the farmers of he Nation.

The platform was adopted without a dissenting voice and the convention adjourned.

The mission of Ben Chamberlain, personal representative of Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio, to the Nebraska State Democratic Convention, was the chief topic of discussion among the delegates. Mr. Chamberlain, secretary to Senator Pomerene, arrived late last night, but his presence then was known to few delegates.

Harmon headquarters were established, and the representative of the Ohio Governor was soon an object of keen interest of supporters and opponents of Mr. Harmon for the convention's indorsement as a Presidential candidate.

The Douglas County delegation, 180 strong, came in early, and paraded with two Harmon banners. It is credited with pushing the Harmon boom. The delegation went into caucus at once upon arrival. It was stated that Gov. Harmon's representative counseled peace and against any action which might lead to dissension within the party ranks in Nebraska.

The name of Bryan was not mentioned except in the Chairman's speech, nor is reference made to policies he has heretofore advocated. To reach an agreement on these points the document was revised no less than three times.

REPUBLICANS INDORSE TAFT.

Nebraska Insurgents Howled Down and Outwitted in Convention.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 25.—Nebraska Republicans in convention here to-day gave President Taft and his Administration a strong indorsement and effectively blocked all efforts of a small band of insurgent delegates to arouse sentiment for Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin as a Presidential candidate.

The insurgents lacked a leader and were outgeneraled by Victor Rosewater and his delegation from Omaha. Before the insurgents could get a chance to introduce resolutions from the floor the regulars had rushed through a motion providing that all resolutions should be referred to a committee, which was given power to draw up a final report.

Chairman A. W. Jeffries of Omaha then named a committee of seven members, of which five were strong friends of Mr. Taft, and of which Mr. Rosewater was made Chairman. Despite their early announcement that they would not assent to a Taft indorsement on any conditions, the insurgents failed to make even a show of fight or objection when the platform resolution was finally presented.

The resolution went through with a whoop by a rising vote, during which several of the insurgents were discovered on their feet.

An attempt to have the convention instruct the Resolutions Committee to refrain from indorsing any individual candidate met with summary treatment. I. D. Evans of Adams County secured the floor for this purpose, but he was howled down by other delegates and gaveled out of order by Chairman Jeffries before he could read his resolution.

Out of the total of 855 votes in the convention, it was said by regular leaders that the insurgents could not muster a following of more than 150 delegates.

The platform resolution as adopted was as follows:

Rejoicing in the glorious record of the Republican Party which has given the Nation the illustrious names of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, and reaffirming our devotion to Republican principles, we, the Republicans of Nebraska congratulate the country on its continued peace, progress, and prosperity under the wise guidance of our Republican President.

The arbitration treaties whose negotiation he has inspired mark a notable step toward world peace, and in only lesser degree his tactfulness in maintaining neutrality and avoiding international complications during the revolution in Mexico. He is proving his devotion to the right policy of conservation of our natural resources. He is prosecuting the illegal trusts and combines without fear or favor. He is instituting reforms in the administration of the Government which make for economy and efficiency. We have every confidence in the unselfish patriotism and conscientious devotion to public duty of William Howard Taft and we heartily indorse his statesmanlike Administration.

The Resolutions Committee, which by a vote of 5 to 2, agreed upon the resolution indorsing the administration of President Taft, discussed the question for nearly three hours before the report was submitted.

CLUE IN BEATTIE MURDER.

Dairyman Saw Husband Alone Near Place Where Crime Was Committed.

RICHMOND, Va., July 25. — Roland Sydnor, a dairyman, to-day identified Henry C. Beattie, charged with the murder of his wife a week ago, as the man whom he saw alone in an automobile early on the night of the tragedy on the spot where later the crime was committed. Beulah Binford, the "other woman in the case," made a statement, which is taken to furnish a motive for the crime.

The Binford woman is alleged to have admitted to detectives that a short time before the murder Beattie said to her:

"Of course I have no intention of spending my life with Louise. I may have to live with her as long as my father is alive, but just as soon as the old man dies—say, kid, you and I will run away together. I don't know whether we can get married or not, but we will take a chance, anyway."

Sydnor, the dairyman, said he and his son Elmer were passing over the Midlothian Turnpike about 8 o'clock on the night of the murder and observed the solitary occupant of the car closely, as his behavior, said Sydnor, was suspicious. Sydnor said the man got out of the car and appeared to tinker with one of the tires. This was in the very spot where the crime was committed.

Sydnor's testimony is considered important, for when Beattie left his home to go for his wife at Thomas Owens's home he should have arrived in a few minutes. It took him more than an hour to make the trip. The theory advanced by the detectives is that Beattie drove up the turnpike alone, concealed the shotgun, and then went back and got his wife.

Beulah Binford, celebrating her seventeenth birthday in jail, spent the time playing "Jack Rocks," and gave out an interview practically covering what she said on the witness stand at the inquest, relative to her relations with Beattie.

The girl is receiving post cards and papers from all over the country. A letter from New York was from a man she did not know and simply expressed sympathy.

Miss Binford said she ran away from school at Alexandria with another girl from Washington, who has since married. She told of visiting Chicago, Nashville, and dozens of other cities, stating that she never had a chance to be a good girl.

"When other girls were being watched by their brothers, mothers, and fathers, I was allowed to do just as I pleased. My mother thought she was letting me enjoy myself. She let me stay out late whenever I wanted to and hardly ever asked me where I had been. I was only 18 years old, and admit I knew right from wrong, but I didn't think of the future.

"Am I going to stick to him? Stick to him about what? I have got to look out for myself."

Episcopal Church in Court Work.

For the first time in the history of the Church the Episcopal Diocese of Brooklyn has decided that it will be represented in the city courts of Brooklyn. Within the next few days Sister Rebecca, who is now doing parish work, will have permanent quarters in the Court of Domestic Relations, Myrtle and Vanderbilt Avenues, Brooklyn, to work in co-operation with Miss Taylor, the probation officer. By talking to both husbands and wives, principally dwelling on the unhappiness brought to innocent children, Sister Rebecca hopes to bring many couples together who would otherwise be separated.

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GEM THIEVES WRITE AGAIN.

Refuse to Help Out Brooklyn Man and Report a New Swindle.

The letter writing jewelry thieves, the "Bear Headed Pennyweighter and His Pal," who have already written two letters to a jewelry trade paper telling of their success in substituting cheap rings for those containing valuable diamonds at retail jewelry stores in New York and other cities, have written a third letter in which they tell of swindling G. L. Ruff, a jeweler at Johnstown, Penn., out of a ring valued at $100.

The third letter was in answer to an advertisement inserted in the jewerly trade paper by a Brooklyn jeweler, who also was a victim. The advertisement asked the "Bear Headed Pennyweighter" and his partner to grant the Brooklyn gem merchant the same favor as was extended to a firm of Jersey City jewelers by telling him where his rings had been pawned. The reply said:

Comrade: As in union there is strength, I would dearly love to tell you where your rings are, but honor forbids. Some night when you are watching a funny Broadway show you will feel very blue. This will be caused by the scintic rays reflected from your sapphire ring on the hand of a charming show girl toward your receptive optics. This is probably too deep for you, but it is a cross between Christian Science and Mental Suggestion.

If you wish to reform leave Brooklyn, as the religious atmosphere in the City of Churches does not act in harmony with your psychic power and it counteracts your misdirected energies. You can never be a success there. It is no place for a burglar anyhow.

Well, hoping to see you soon, I remain yours in rings, the bear-headed pennyweighter and his Yenshee pal,

MUTT AND JEFF.

P. S.—To show that you have a real Rembrandt, tell that old jeweler in Johnstown, Penn., that his $100 ring was pawned in Nashville, Tenn., for only $25 with a pawnbroker called Old Uncle Smiley on June 16, near the trolley station. It was a very blue flat fish eye.

The jewelry trade paper telegraphed jewelers at Johnstown, Penn., to learn if any of them had been swindled, and yesterday got an answer from G. L. Ruff, who said that he had fallen a victim to the crooks. He lost a ring containing a diamond weighing a little less than half a carat.

In working their swindles one of the crooks enters a jewelry store and asks to see diamond rings. While he is looking at the rings his pal rushes in and asks to have a watch fixed at once. The clerk's attention is thus drawn from the tray of rings and the substitution trick is worked. The principal operator is known as the "bareheaded pennyweighter," because he is always bareheaded when he visits a jewelry store. He pretends that he is in a business near by, and goes without a hat to help carry out the deception.

Last Day for Paying Water Bills.

The time for payment of water bills expires this year on July 31. Thereafter a penalty of 5 per cent. is added, and a further penalty of 10 per cent. is imposed on Nov. 1. Next Monday is the last day, therefore, that water bills may be paid without incurring a penalty.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
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MEN'S High Grade SUITS
A Comparison and a Moral

We purchase all our Men's Clothes so that we can sell at as low a price as possible.

We manufacture our "Straus" Cut Glass so that we can sell at as low a price as possible.

This is no Paradox.

Cut Glass is an article manufactured by a few concerns, most of whom charge exorbitant prices. Styles do not change, and manufacturers charge the retailer whatever price they please. This explains why perfect "Straus" Cut Glass, which we manufacture, costs less than inferior kinds.

Men's Clothes, on the other hand, is an article manufactured by hundreds, even thousands, of separate firms. The competition is fierce. Styles change. Stock cannot be held over. The consequence is, we, who do not actually manufacture, but have the pick of the market, buy at a great advantage over those stores which manufacture their own clothes. Think this over.

We buy all of our men's clothing. We buy from the same manufacturers as most of the high-grade stores, but by reason of our unique cash system—the greatest efficiency at minimum working expense—we can afford to undersell our competitors from 10 to 15 per cent.

We want you to verify this. Test it now.

Then you will appreciate the full significance of "The Regular Macy Saving."

MEN WHO ACT QUICKLY CAN BUY THESE SPLENDID SUITS AT $14.75

We have taken all medium and light color Summer suits from our stock formerly priced at $18.50, $22.50, $24.75, $27.50 and $32.50 and marked them $14.75.

To make the size range complete, 150 suits in darker colors of the regular $20.00 and $22.50 grades have been added. Fifth Floor.

In order thoroughly to appreciate what this means you require to know the value of the suits we sold regularly throughout the season at $14.75.

Every suit is, of course, this season's make. Patterns are all in neat effects, and both light and medium weights may be had.

Regular sizes from 33 to 42. Stout sizes from 38 to 46.

We make a specialty of fitting stout men.

That is why the stout men of New York regard Macy's as their store.

Black Undressed Worsted Suits from $14.75 to $24.75.

Dark Mixed Worsteds and Tweeds up to $29.75.

Other good suits in stock in Blue Serges at $14.75 and $19.75.

The $29.75 suit was our $38.50 in the early part of the season, and your savings at the other prices are proportional.

$1.50 SOFT SHIRTS CAN BE GOTTEN HERE FOR 94c

We have sold hundreds and thousands of $1.50 quality Soft Shirts for 94c regularly throughout the Summer, but good as all those qualities were, not one of them could claim superiority over this particular line that we are now featuring.

Made of soft materials **and the best only,** mostly plain collars, with neckband and soft collar attached. French cuffs of course.

Very few shirts selling elsewhere at $1.50 compare with these at 94c here. 1st Floor, 34th St., Rear.

$2.50 & $3.00 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS OF IMPORTED FABRICS FOR $1.29

These are the identical materials we use for our made-to-measure shirts. We have now utilized a large number of odd lengths for "ready-to-wear," which enables us to sell at less than half the price which other high-grade stores charge. There is an immense assortment of patterns, as we only import one piece of a design and color. **Coat style, cuffs attached. All sizes.**

Tailored in the best possible manner, these shirts are surely remarkable offerings at the price.

We call attention to our custom shirt department, where we make to your measure from $2.48 up to $10.50 for the finest silk and linen imported. Our designs are new and exclusive. Come and see them.

Miss, Are You Going Away?
Holeproof Hosiery

Will add to your comfort and pleasure while you are gone. No necessity to take extra stockings along, to guard against holes. There'll be no holes if you wear Holeproofs, and no mending. You can buy six pairs now, and wear them all summer and the entire fall, right up to the end of January. If any show holes before then we will replace them with new ones free. If there's any doubt in your mind about their appearance, fit or finish, come into one of our stores and look at them.

For Men, six pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
For Women & Children, six pairs, $2; Women's Silk Lustre, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $3

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ORIGINAL PRICES REMAIN ON THE GARMENTS—AND ALL GARMENTS IN THIS SALE WILL BE SOLD AT ONE-HALF THE MARKED PRICE. INCLUDED ARE TWO AND THREE PIECE SUITS OF OXFORD AND BLUE FABRICS, HAIRLINES AND PENCIL STRIPES, TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, TROPICAL WORSTEDS, MEDIUM WEIGHT WORSTEDS, BLACK GOODS AND MOHAIRS, NORFOLK SUITS (COAT AND TROUSERS) OF IMPORTED GABERDINE, WOOL CRASH, HOPSACKING, TWEED AND HOMESPUN, SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATS (SOME SILK-LINED), ALSO RAINCOATS AND CRAVENETTES.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS THAT WERE $15	NOW	$7.50
SUITS AND OVERCOATS " " $18	NOW	9.00
SUITS AND OVERCOATS " " $20	NOW	10.00
SUITS AND OVERCOATS " " $25	NOW	12.50
SUITS " " $27.50	NOW	13.75
SUITS AND OVERCOATS " " $30	NOW	15.00
SUITS " " $35	NOW	17.50
SUITS " " $40	NOW	20.00

NONE OF THE GARMENTS INVOLVED IN THIS SALE WILL BE SENT C. O. D. NONE MAY BE CHARGED, NOR WILL EXCHANGES OR ALTERATIONS BE MADE.

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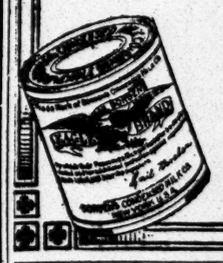

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Next Sunday's Times

How Dime Novels Are Written—With some remarkable facts on the popularity of this kind of fiction and the classes of readers to whom it appeals.

Catching Criminals by Their Finger Prints—Cases which prove this sort of evidence to be long past the experimental stage.

Teaching Soldiers to Fly—The army aviation school.

Folks Who Make Poetry Pay—And why the old idea of a poet as an out-at-elbows person is passing away.

In the Pictorial Section

"The Butterflies"—A full-page reproduction of painting by Kate Perugini.

King George's Visit to Ireland.

Scenes at Fiftieth Anniversary of Bull Run.

Boy Scouts at Lake Otsego.

Theatrical Garden Party in "Little Italy."

"A Summer Idyll"—Children at play.

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RAILROADS TO FIGHT SHORT HAUL DECISION

In Fixing Reduced Rates Inter-State Commission Divides Country Into Zones.

CONSIDERS WATER ROUTES

And Makes Some Concessions for Back Hauls from the Coast, but Limits Charges Closely.

Railroad men in New York were at a loss yesterday to know what the effect of the final settlement of the long and short haul controversy by the Inter-State Commerce Commission would be on the lines affected. It was said that the decision would be appealed to the Commerce Court, and if necessary to the Supreme Court.

The commission has ordered a material reduction in freight rates from the middle and eastern sections of the country to points between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast. The ruling is made under a section of the Mann-Elkins law, which became effective on June 18, 1910. It prohibits carriers from charging more for a shorter than for a longer haul over the same line in the same dirtction, the shorter being included in the longer distance, unless greater charges for shorter hauls are specifically approved by the commission.

In fixing the reduced rates the commission divides the country into zones which ronghly but not accurately correspond to divisions of territory which the railroads have recognized in making their rates to far Western points.

Similar territorial divisions have been taken account of by the commission in previous decisions, but in this case it has itself fixed the lines of demarkation between the several sections and has laid down a set rule by which all rates from each of these zones to far Western points will bear a fixed proportion to the through rate.

It has been the custom of the railroads to charge a higher rate on Eastern shipments to intermediate points, such as Reno, Salt Lake City, and Spokane, than were collected on the much longer haul to Seattle, San Francisco, and other Pacific Coast points where water competition is a factor.

Settles the Spokane Case.

These higher rates to intermediate points have been based on the coast rates plus a theoretical back-haul rate from the coast to the inland points. This arrangement has been favored by the coast cities, but has aroused a great deal of opposition from the inland points which have been descriminated against. Municipal and commercial bodies of cities in the Rocky Mountain district have brought several suits to compel a readjustment of tariffs, and Spokane rate cases in one form or another have been pending for the past ten years.

In June, 1910, the commission decided that the class rates to Spokane and other points similarly situated with regard to absence of water transportation facilities were too high and ordered reductions made. These were delayed by the railroads' plea for a test period to see what the effect of the lower rates would be on earnings and on complaints of other Western commercial towns which feared the new rates would unfavorably affect them. They did not become operative until the beginning of 1911. At that time most of the commodity rates were left unchanged. Monday's decision was in the nature of a reaffirmation of the reductions as applied to class rates and the extension of the principles involved to cover the movement of all commodities.

The commission recognizes the necessity which forces roads to meet water competition to Pacific Coast points, but greatly reduces the back-haul rates to Rocky Mountain territory. It establishes what it considers fair rates to various freight zones in the West and gives the roads until Oct. 15 to adjust their tariffs to the reduced schedule in effect from the East to Reno, and until Nov. 15 to make the reductions to Spokane and near-by points.

Restrictions by Zones.

Zone No. 1 comprises all that portion of the United States west of a line extending from Grand Portage, Minn., southwesterly to Superior, Wis., and southerly to the intersection of the Arkansas and Oklahoma State line; thence along the west side of the Kansas City Southern Railway to the Gulf.

Zone No. 2 embraces all territory lying east of No. 1 and west of a line running from West Cockburn Island in Lake Huron, westerly through the Straits of Mackinac, southerly through Lake Michigan to its southern boundary, southerly to Paducah, Ky., following the east side of the Illinois Central Railroad, thence to the Gulf.

Zone No. 3, from which there is still a greater possibility of water transportation competition on business destined to Pacific Coast points, comprises that section east of No. 2 and bounded on the east by a line running from Buffalo to Pittsburg, to Wheeling, West Va.; thence along the Ohio River to Huntington, West Va.

Zone No. 4 comprises all of that territory east of No. 3. In the past the actual movement from eastern points of origin to Pacific coast terminals has been mainly confined to Zone No. 4, and even in this zone the greater part of the traffic has originated in or near the seaboard itself. The commission rules, therefore, that this entire territory may properly be treated as a single group.

From Zone 1 it is prescribed that the rate must not be higher on westbound traffic to any intermediate point than to a more distant point. From Zone 2 the rates to intermediate points may exceed those to more distant points by not more than 7 per cent.; from Zone 3 by not more than 15 per cent., and from Zone 4 by not more than 25 per cent.

These zones established by the Inter-State Commerce Commission do not correspond closely to any divisions previously made by the railroads. The railroads divide the United States into nine zones, lettered from A to I.

Traffic men have been accustomed to regard the Western freight rate structure as a matter so delicate that it could not be touched without the danger of bringing on endless complications. The railroads have been naturally interested in building up the country around their own terminals, and the opposition of the coast cities to any proposed reduction in the rates to inland points has been as strong as the objections to the old rates made by Spokane and Reno organizations.

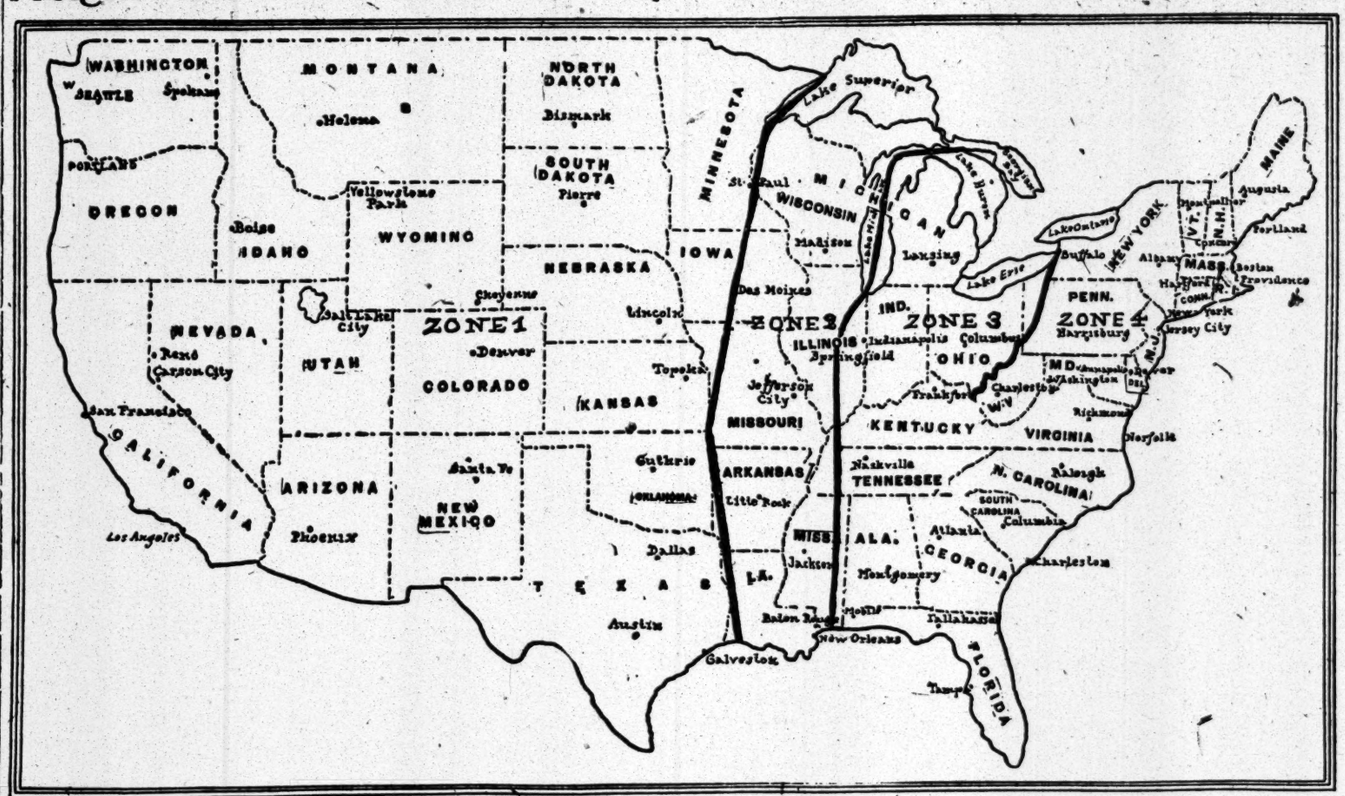
Commission Posted on Earnings.

"The roads had a hard task in proving that a carload of freight could be carried to San Francisco for $275 when the rate to Reno was $400," said the Chairman of a Western line yesterday. "Their best point was that the Reno rate was equitable and the coast charge unprofitable, but necessary owing to the water competition."

The commission is well posted as to any loss which the reductions will cause the railroads. They have been receiving figures of earnings under the old rates, with comparisons of the totals which would have been earned had the lower charges now promulgated been in force. Traffic men say that it is almost impossible to tell what the net loss, if any, will be to the six lines most concerned in the reductions, owing to the fact that the lower rates are expected to stimulate business, and so make up, in part at least, for the lessened revenue from shipments. Rates on the Western lines have been considerably higher than in the East.

Eastern railroad men were confident that the Spokane and Reno reductions would not affect the lines east of Chicago, which get a divisional rate on the through business. It was pointed out that the best part of the transcontinentals' business is east-bound, and that the rates on this are not changed. The larger share of the traffic gets the commodity rates, so that this decision means more than the earlier reduction in class rates.

Freight Rate Zones Established by Inter-State Commerce Commission.



BRANDEIS EXPLAINS DECISION.

Thinks It Helps Atlantic Seaboard and Injures Pacific Coast Jobbers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—Louis D. Brandeis, who acted as counsel for the Traffic Associations of the Atlantic Seaboard in the arguments before the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the Spokane case last March, said:

"The decision rendered yesterday is of great importance. It secures to the Atlantic seaboard considerable concessions as compared to the decision rendered in June, 1910, and that decision in turn was much more favorable to the shippers of the Atlantic seaboard than the first decision, which was rendered by the commission in 1909. Nevertheless, the East loses considerable of the advantage which it had in the way of freight rates with the so-called intermountain territory of the West.

"For the Pacific Coast cities the result is more serious. It will very greatly impair, if not destroy, the jobbing business of the Pacific Coast cities in the intermountain country. On the other hand, Chicago and other cities in the Middle West appear to be the principal gainers.

"The decision, if it stands, will probably result in a large development of the coastwise merchant marine between the principal cities of the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific Coast.

"The question of rates to Spokane and other intermountain cities has been agitated continuously for at least twenty years. At the time the complaint was made the rates to Spokane on nearly all important commodities were to a large extent the so-called blanket rates; that is, the rate was the same from the intermountain territory as from Chicago, Buffalo, or Pittsburg, the ground being that shippers of the seaboard had the alternative of water transportation to the Pacific Coast and the shorter rail haul from there to the intermountain territory."

SPOKANE CELEBRATES VICTORY.

Citizens Parade in Honor of Decision in Intermountain Rate Cases.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 25.—Spokane enjoyed a holiday to-day to celebrate the favorable decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the intermountain freight rate cases. Citizens held an impromptu parade with thousands in line. Bombs and other fireworks were exploded.

Spokane jobbers estimate an annual saving of $2,000,000.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

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Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Participating Stock

FEDERAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Organized for the Purpose of Merging

More than 70 Leading Independent Baking Plants in 30 Different States

Economic Distribution over an Enormous Territory

The combined companies produce biscuits, crackers and bread, great food staples.

The Company will be the largest and best equipped producer of bread and biscuits in the world when the consolidation is completed.

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7% Cumulative Preferred Participating (par value $100)..$12,000,000
Common Stock (par value $100)..... 18,000,000

Only $3,000,000 7% Cumulative Preferred Participating Stock offered for public subscription. Such part of the balance as required will be issued for the plants.

When the merger is completed, the stock offered to the public and that issued for plants is estimated at $25,000,000, leaving a margin of $5,000,000 unissued.

Conservative estimates of the plants to be merged show combined assets are $25,000,000, the combined sales for 1910 were $27,650,000, the actual net profit for 1910 was $1,300,000, fifty per cent. more than sufficient to pay the dividends on the Preferred Stock.

It has been estimated by experienced biscuit manufacturers that specialization in production in the different plants, aided by judicious advertising and aggressive business management, will increase the total business at least 25%. This will mean $7,000,000 more gross business or $1,000,000 additional estimated net additional profits.

The baking industries of the country have for ten years shown constantly increasing output and stability of volume unaffected by general conditions to a far greater extent than other industries. Bread is the great food staple, and the demand for crackers has increased 20% per capita in the past six years.

The possibilities of this important industry is illustrated by the fact that one concern in England, where the population is much smaller than in the United States, is credited with as much business as all the cracker manufacturers in America combined.

It is estimated that a saving of $2,900,000 per year will be effected by operating these plants as a unit. This alone is sufficient to pay 7% in dividends upon the total capitalization and still leave 2% upon the total for a surplus fund. This large saving is to be made in the following way:

1. **Lowering the cost of material by purchasing in enormous quantities.**
2. **Cutting the cost of distribution.**
3. **Utilizing one corps of salesmen and delivery wagons in each district.**
4. **Eliminating duplicate warehouses.**
5. **Co-ordination of factory management.**

The figures given above showing earnings and savings with increased business clearly illustrate the earning possibilities of the stock of this Company.

The lumping of the advertising appropriations of all the plants—into one large fund for the benefit of the whole—alone will constitute a great saving and multiply the sales of every factory. Economy of management and concentration of efforts will enable the Federal Biscuit Co. to give the public more and better baked products for the price.

The patents of the Reynolds "Aertite" Box are controlled by the Federal Biscuit Co., assuring products reaching consumers in perfect condition, free from contamination, dust or moisture.

No bonds or mortgages can be issued without the consent of two-thirds of all the stock.

The officers of the Federal Biscuit Company are experienced wholesale bakers and individual operators of successful plants; they operate a purchasing agency for wholesale bakers which has paid handsome dividends to its stockholders. Associated with them are broad-gauged business men, bankers, etc. They are nationally known as successful executives.

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN

The 7% Cumulative Preferred Participating Stock, preferred as to dividends and assets, is now offered with a bonus of Common Stock. This bonus offer may be withdrawn at any time.

Application will be made to the N. Y. Stock Exchange for listing the stock of this Company.

Transfer Agents: Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York City.

Registrar: Columbia Trust Company, 135 Broadway, New York City.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

For complete list of officers and directors and other information address

Federal Biscuit Company

100 Hudson St., New York City

Telephones 816 and 817 Franklin.

SOME BILLS VETOED.

Dix Disapproves One Allowing Trust Companies to Take State Funds.

ALBANY, July 25.—Gov. Dix to-day vetoed Senator Grady's bill permitting the State Treasurer, with the approval of the State Controller, to deposit State funds in trust companies as well as in banks, and permitting the Treasurer and Controller to take security for such deposits as they might prescribe instead of confining them to surety bonds. This would permit financial institutions to secure State deposits with State bonds.

"This bill," says the Governor, "has been strenuously objected to by the sound financial and business interests of the State. No argument has been made to me which would justify me in giving it my approval. It would, in my judgment, weaken the present law materially, and for that reason the bill is disapproved."

The Governor also vetoed Senator T. D. Sullivan's bill regulating agreements between parties to bonds and undertakings and their corporate sureties; Senator Harle's bill permitting the establishment of local trade schools of agriculture with State aid; Senator McClelland's bill governing the acquisition of water rights in Westchester and Putnam Counties, and the bills of Senator Roosevelt and Assemblyman C. W. Phillips, regulating the taking of mongolian ring-necked or other pheasants, or the taking of quail in Hudson River counties.

Twenty-three bills altogether were vetoed by the Governor, including several appropriating small sums for various purposes, which were disapproved owing to the condition of the State's finances.

BILLS SIGNED BY DIX

Include Measure Creating $10,800,000 Barge Canal Bonds.

ALBANY, July 25.—Gov. Dix to-day signed the Ramsperger bill, proposing an issue of $19,800,000 in bonds for the construction of Barge Canal terminals in various cities in the State. The proposal must be approved by the people at the election in November before becoming effective.

Other bills signed appropriate $9,700,000 for general good roads work.

The Governor also approved Senator T. D. Sullivan's bill extending for five years from Dec. 31 next the time within which certain stocks and bonds owned by life insurance companies must be sold, and also three other bills relating to insurance.

Among a batch of other bills approved was that of Assemblyman Brooks requiring the retirement of officers of the National Guard at the age of 64 years after the expiration of the present year; two bills by Senator T. D. Sullivan and Assemblyman Foley, designed to make more stringent the law regulating private banks and bankers; Senator Grady's bill providing that moving-picture apparatus be installed in fireproof booths; Senator Bayne's bill making it a misdemeanor to convey false information regarding the location or value of real estate, and Senator Bayne's bill making more stringent penalties for violations of the labor law.

OPPOSE COMMISSION RULE.

Matteawan and Fishkill Delegation Also Against Annexation to Beacon.

ALBANY, July 25.—A protest against the commission form of government and the consolidation of the villages of Matteawan and Fishkill Landing into the city of Beacon, as provided for in the Hoyt bill, was made to Gov. Dix to-day. The opposition contended that there never had been a satisfactory vote on the proposal for a city charter, although they admitted that a majority of both villages had voted for consolidation.

Miss Huestis of Fishkill Landing opposed the bill on the ground that the women had not been allowed to vote on anything except the name of the new city.

The advocates of the bill held that it was a business proposal and that the interests of both villages demanded a city form of government.

MAY SAVE BURGESSES CORPS.

Veto of Bill Abolishing Charter Would Enable Them to Join Guard.

ALBANY, July 25.—Gov. Dix is considering a proposal to veto the McManus bill, repealing the charter of the Albany Burgesses Corps, so as to permit the corps to make application to the Adjutant General to be assigned to the National Guard of the State as a battery of light artillery, to be known as the Albany Burgesses Corps, N. G. N. Y.

Under this arrangement all the present officers of the corps have agreed to tender their resignations.

PLANS TO OUST McCABE.

Whalen Hopes to Capture Democratic Wards in Albany This Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—Patrick E. McCable, clerk of the State Senate and State Democratic Committeeman from this district, has a fight on his hands this Fall which may have a material effect on the Senate inquiry into Albany's affairs.

Robert E. Whalen, who nearly defeated Mr. McCabe at the Democratic primaries last Fall, has set his machinery at work in the strongest Democratic wards of this city and believes that he will win in most of them. A majority of the country towns supported his candidates last year. Mr. Whalen declares that he does not fear the expenditure of the $25,000 voted to investigate Albany, and that he will come near to beating Mr. McCabe if he is not successful.

NAMES PORT COMMISSION.

Dix Appoints Bensel, Tompkins, and R. A. C. Smith to Investigate Conditions.

ALBANY, July 25.—State Engineer Bensel and Dock Commissioner Tompkins and R. A. C. Smith of New York were appointed by Gov. Dix as a commission to investigate port conditions and pier extensions at the Port of New York, under a law recently passed by the Legislature.

They will act jointly with similar commissions appointed by the Federal Government and the State of New Jersey, respectively.

State Delegates to Negro Congress.

ALBANY, July 25.—Gov. Dix has appointed delegates to represent the State at the negro National educational congress to be held at Denver on Aug. 12 to 15, as follows: Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, George W. Harris, Bishop Alexander Waters, Assistant Corporation Counsel; James D. Carr, Dr. Yorke Russell, Dr. Gustavus Henderson, and Miss S. Elizabeth Frasier of New York, and Mrs. Alfred C. Cowen and Prof. John R. Thorne of Brooklyn.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

neutralizes the destructive acids of the mouth—cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and imparts purity and fragrance to the breath

$100,000
Life Insurance Protection

Net cost 1911 on policies issued 1910:

Age	25	35	45	50
Net Cost	$855	$968	$1,275	$1,650

Smaller or Larger Amounts Pro Rata.

Policies renewable every five years at attained age without medical examination. Investigate this before deciding on ANY policy.

ROBERT A. SASSEEN, 165 B'way, City.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL PLACE ON SPECIAL SALE THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY)

AMERICAN MADE
WILTON RUGS AND CARPETS
AT THE FOLLOWING UNUSUAL PRICES:

ROOM SIZES, 8.3 x 10.6 & 9 x 12
REGULAR PRICES $38.00 & 41.50 . AT $25.00
REGULAR PRICES 50.00 & 55.00 . AT 35.00

SMALL SIZES
REGULAR PRICES $4.50 TO 8.50 AT $2.90 & 5.50

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Sale of 6,287 Men's Hackett, Carhart Suits

In fact, every sack suit in our three stores is included in this sale. It's up to you to take one of them on your vacation, and at the same time you save enough to almost pay for another.

743 Suits, sold for $40 and $45.....now $30.00
1,240 Suits, sold for $38 and $35.....now $24.50
1,260 Suits, sold for $35 and $32.50...now $22.50
1,044 Suits, sold for $32 and $30.....now $19.50
998 Suits, sold for $30 and $28.....now $16.50
523 Suits, sold for $25 and $22.50....now $14.50
479 Suits, sold for $22.50, $20 and $18, now $12.00

Our New Store—119 West 42d Street
(Formerly College Clothes Shop).

In order to get this location we had to buy the stock, and every garment is being sold at half price.

$20 Suits....now $10.00 | $35 Suits....now $17.50
$25 Suits....now $12.50 | $40 Suits....now $20.00
$30 Suits....now $15.00 | $45 Suits....now $22.50

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. RETAIL

E. E. TURLINGTON, Vice-President

119 West 42d St.
125th St., nr. 3d Ave.
Harlem and 42d St. Stores Open Evenings

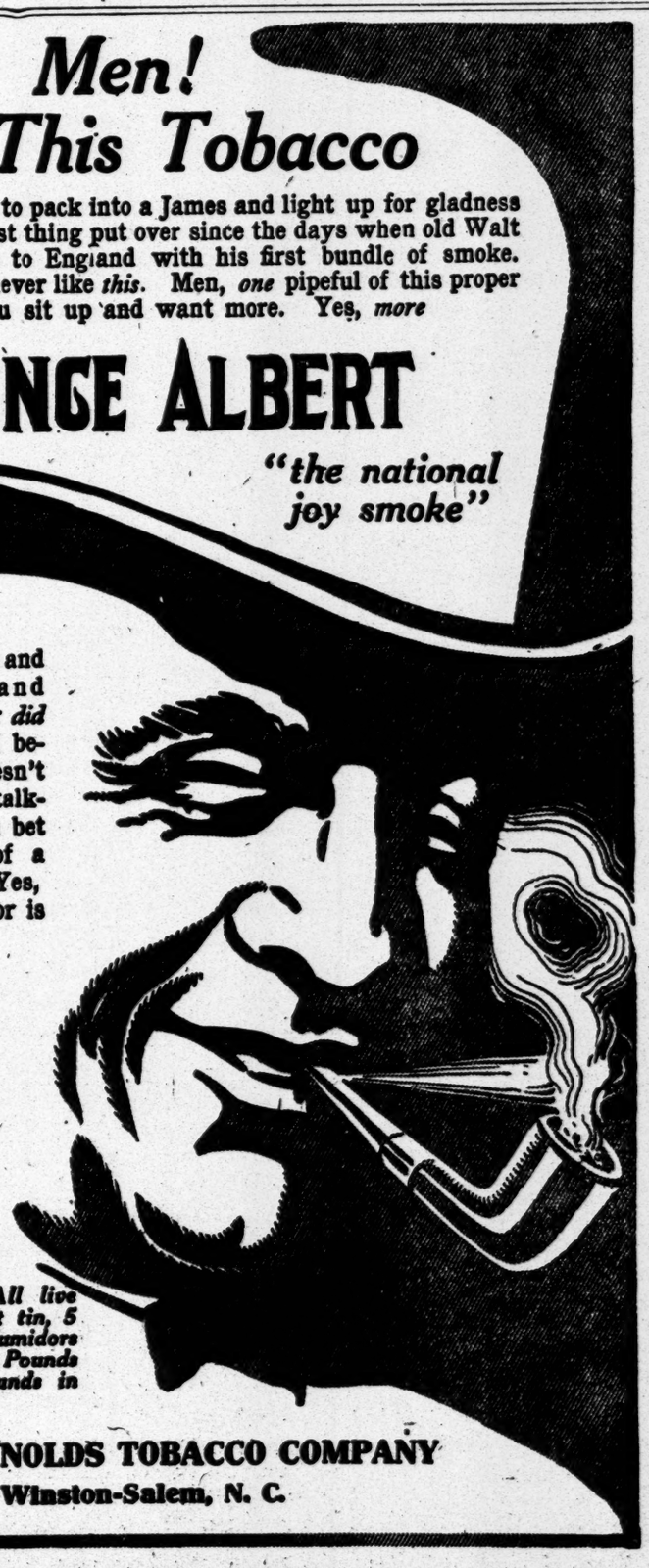
Two Broadway Stores:
265 Broadway, Near Chambers Street
841 Broadway, Corner 13th Street

Men! Pipe This Tobacco

Here's the *real* weed to pack into a James and light up for gladness and joy. It's the best thing put over since the days when old Walt Raleigh paddled back to England with his first bundle of smoke. And *that* smoke was never like *this*. Men, *one* pipeful of this proper tobacco will make you sit up and want more. Yes, *more*

PRINCE ALBERT

"the national joy smoke"



—and pipe the coolness and sweetness—no bite and no sting. P. A. never *did* bite and it never *will*, because it *can't*. It doesn't know *how*. No use talkin', there *never* was a bet like P. A. sent out of a tobacco-ry. Quality? Yes, plenty—and the flavor is there with a slide. Well, well. I'm only keepin' you from gettin' to your smoke-place and trading a dime for the dressy red tin. Go *now*, before it rains.

P. A. is made by a patented process that takes out the bite and the sting. So it can't hurt your tongue. All live smokeries, in the 10 cent tin, 5 cent cloth bags and the Humidors—pounds and half pounds. Pounds in glass ones—half pounds in tin ones.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.

HOME RUN JOHNSON HITS INTO BLEACHERS

Yankee's Long Drive in Eighth Inning Wins Dull Game from Browns.

THE SCORE.

New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, cf	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Wolter, rf	4	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
Hartzell, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cree, lf	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Knight, ss	3	0	1	1	0	5	4	0
Chase, 1b	4	1	1	0	0	11	1	0
Johnson, 2b	2	1	2	1	0	1	2	0
Sweeney, c	4	0	1	0	1	6	4	0
Quinn, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Caldwell, p	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
*Hemphill	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	9	4	1	27	13	0

ST. LOUIS.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Shotton, cf	4	1	0	0	3	6	1	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	1	2	1
Schweitzer, rf	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Laporte, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	2	3	0
Hogan, lf	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Stephens, c	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Black, 1b	2	1	1	1	0	8	0	0
Wallace, ss	3	0	1	0	0	3	3	0
Mitchell, p	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
Total	26	2	3	4	7	24	13	2

*Batted for Quinn in the sixth inning.

Two-base hits—Chase, Johnson, Caldwell. Three-base hit—Wolter. Home run—Johnson. Sacrifice hit—Johnson. Stolen bases—Shotton, Black. First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 10; St. Louis, 1. Double plays—Johnson, Knight, and Chase; Chase and Knight. Struck out—By Quinn, 4; by Caldwell, 3; by Mitchell, 1. Bases on balls—Off Quinn, 2; off Caldwell, 2; off Mitchell, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Mitchell 1, (Daniels.) Hits—Off Quinn, 3 in 6 innings, at bat, 19;) off Caldwell, 0 in 3 innings, (at bat, 19;) off Caldwell, 0 in 3 Perrine and Mullen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

The Yankees returned to the hilltop yesterday after their somewhat disastrous tour through the West, and made an auspicious start on their long home sojourn by taking the measure of the lowly St. Louis Browns. The score was 3 to 2, the deciding counter being the result of a terrific thump to the centre-field bleachers by Otey Johnson in the eighth inning. Previous to the arrival of the circuit drive the Yanks spent most of their time running wild on the bases, thus tossing away some rosy chances to make victory secure, and the Browns, who made the most of their limited opportunities, were making Chase's men look like anything but four-time Tiger tamers.

The game was beginning to take on an extra-inning aspect when the swatting Swede uncorked the knock-out punch. Chase, the first Yank to face Mitchell in the eighth inning, had lofted to Shotten, and the corners were barren when Otey strode to the plate. Johnson had previously figured in the run which tied the score in the sixth inning, and had collected a double and a pass on his first two trips to the plate. With one ball and one strike against him, Johnson put the full strength of his Hackenschmidt back against one of Mitchell's groovers, and the ball traveled like a bullet toward the centre-field stands. It hit the hard ground several feet in front of the stands, bounded high in the air before Shotten had a chance to block it, and landed among the empty seats. That one splash buried a multitude of previous failures by the Yanks.

A great play by Hal Chase in the Brownies' half of the eighth inning played as big a part in the Yankee victory as the long wallop by Johnson. It was one of those plays that only one first baseman can make, and it came less than a minute after that same first baseman had shown that he, too, can perform like the immortal B. H. Barry. Black was resting at first base in the eighth inning, and seemed to take delight in coaxing throws from Caldwell. The Yankee pitcher finally tired of his efforts to get the runner, and Sweeney decided to take a hand in the little game. He pegged to Chase, while Black was enjoying a big lead off the bag, and Prince Hal made an effort to get the clumsy Brownie as he slid back to the base. Chase waved the ball back and forth where Black was expected to slide in, then turned around to see the runner slide safely into second base. Chase got the merry ha-ha from the crowd for his slip-up, but a moment later he had the same crowd dancing like Comanches and straining their lungs with cheers. Mitchell pushed his bat against one of Caldwell's shoots, and the ball started on a line to the spot in right field where nothing but triples drop. Chase timed the drive perfectly, shot into the air just as high as a human body can shoot itself, and came back to earth with the ball tightly wedged in his mitt. A quick throw to Knight at second base doubled Black, and retired the side. Had the ball gone safe it would surely have scored Black, and would have put Mitchell in position to add another run. The heavy end of the Brownie batting order would have found him on third base, with only one out.

The Browns annexed only three safe swats during the afternoon, all being singles, but they had the pleasure of chasing one Yankee pitcher to the stable. Quinn was the flinger to draw the vacation as the result of his slight wabbling in the sixth inning, when the Browns pushed over their brace of runs. For five innings he allowed only one single, and the producer of that hit went out in a double play, making only fifteen batsmen to face him up to the sixth inning. In this round a pair of singles and a pass permitted the visitors to push ahead 2 to 1, and Chase sent Caldwell out to warm up. He did not allow a hit during the last three innings.

The Yankees did nothing but toss away opportunities during the first two innings. In the opener Daniels drew a pass, and dusted around to third base on Wolter's single to centre field. Wolter was thrown out at second base, when he tried to advance on Shotten's thrown to Austin. Daniels was an easy out at the plate, trying to score on Hartzell's drive to Wallace. Cree followed with a single to left, and a pass to Knight filled the bases. Chase skied to Hogan, and the combination of two hits and two passes availed nothing.

Johnson opened the second inning with a double to left centre, and was another easy victim trying to reach third base, when Quinn grounded to Wallace after Sweeney had fanned. Daniels was hit, advancing Quinn to second, and both were left when Wolter lined into Laporte's hands. Two more Yankees were stranded on the paths in the fourth inning.

The Yankees broke the ice in the fifth inning. Wolter opened with a hit to the right-field fence for three bases, was held at third while Laporte tossed Hartzell out, and scored when Austin fumbled Cree's grounder, and then threw poorly to first base.

The Browns forged ahead in the same inning. Black singled to right, Wallace flied to Knight, and Mitchell walked. Shotten's grounder to Johnson forced Mitchell at second, Black reaching third. Shotten stole and scored with Black on Austin's wicked drive, which burned Quinn's fingers. The only other chance the Browns had to tally was in the eighth inning, when Chase's great play spoiled a threatened rally.

The Yankees tied the score in the sixth inning on Chase's double past third base, Johnson's sacrifice, and Sweeney's single to centre. Shotten made a fine pick-up, and almost got Chase at the plate. The seventh inning was quiet, and then came Johnson's homer in the eighth inning.

Mullin Holds Senators Safe.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Detroit batted Gray out of the box in the second inning today and defeated Washington handily, 5 to 2. Hughes pitched well in the last seven innings, but the locals could not hit Mullin with men on the bases. Score:

DETROIT.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	WASHINGTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Drake, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Milan, cf	4	1	2	5	1
Jones, lf	4	1	1	2	1	Sch'fer, 1b	4	0	0	7	2
Bush, ss	4	1	2	2	5	Elb'f'd, 2b	3	0	1	1	2
Cobb, cf	5	1	2	3	0	Lelivelt, rf	4	0	2	3	0
Crawf'd, rf	4	0	0	0	0	C. W'ker, lf	4	0	1	2	1
Daleh'ty, 1b	3	1	2	8	0	McBride, ss	4	0	2	1	3
Mor'ty, 3b	3	0	1	3	1	Conroy, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
O'Leary, 2b	4	0	0	3	2	A'smith, c	4	1	3	6	2
Stanage, c	4	0	1	6	0	Gray, p	0	0	0	0	0
Mullin, p	4	1	1	0	0	Hughes, p	3	0	0	2	0
						*Henry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	11	27	9	Total	35	2	11	27	12

*Batted for Hughes in ninth inning.

Errors—C. Walker, Ainsmith, 3.

Detroit	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Mullin, Bush. Three-base hits—Milan, Ainsmith. Hits—Off Gray, 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Hughes, 7 in 7 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hit—Moriarty. Stolen bases, Cobb, (2,) Crawford. Sacrifice flies—Delehanty, Milan. Double play—Bush, O'Leary, and Delehanty. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off Gray, 1; off Mullin, 1. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Mullin, 5. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Parker.

Champions Take Two from Naps.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 25.—Philadelphia won both games of to-day's double header from Cleveland, the scores being 3 to 1 and 8 to 4. Bender was very effective in the first game, while in the second the home team knocked Mitchell off the rubber in the fifth inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	CLEVELAND.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Lord, lf	4	1	2	4	0	Graney, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Oldring, cf	3	0	0	2	0	Olson, ss	2	0	0	1	1
Collins, 2b	3	0	0	1	2	J'kson, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Baker, 3b	4	0	2	1	2	Stovall, 1b	4	0	1	10	0
Barry, ss	3	1	0	1	3	B'm'h'm, cf	3	0	1	3	0
Murphy, rf	4	1	3	0	1	Ball, 2b	3	0	0	2	4
McInnes, 1b	3	0	0	12	0	Turner, 3b	3	0	0	1	4
Thomas, c	2	0	1	6	0	Fisher, c	3	0	1	5	1
Bender, p	3	0	0	0	5	Krapp, p	3	0	0	0	3
						*Easterly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	8	27	13	Total	30	1	5	24	13

*Batted for Olson in ninth inning.

Errors—Jackson, Stovall, Ball.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Fisher, Murphy. Sacrifice hit—Olson. Stolen bases—Lord, Baker. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Krapp, 4. Struck out—By Krapp, 2; by Bender, 6. Double play—Bell and Stovall. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	CLEVELAND.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Lord, lf	4	1	2	2	0	Graney, lf	5	2	3	0	1
Oldring, cf	5	1	2	5	0	Olson, ss	4	0	1	5	1
Collins, 2b	4	0	3	3	3	J'kson, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Baker, 3b	3	0	1	2	1	Stovall, 1b	4	1	1	6	3
Barry, ss	4	1	1	3	4	B'm'h'm, cf	2	0	0	1	0
Murphy, rf	3	1	1	1	0	Butcher, cf	2	0	1	2	0
M'Innes, 1b	3	2	2	6	1	Ball, 2b	4	0	2	3	3
Lapp, c	3	1	1	4	2	Turner, 3b	4	0	0	4	3
Coombs, p	4	1	2	1	1	Smith, c	4	0	1	3	2
						Mitchell, p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	33	8	15	27	12	Kaler, p	2	0	0	1	3
						Total	36	4	10	24	15

Errors—Collins, Baker, Murphy, McInnes, 2.

Philadelphia	1	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	—8
Cleveland	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Graney, (2,) Stovall, Butcher, Lord, Baker, McInnes. Three-base hit—Coombs. Double play—Collins, Barry, and McInnes. Sacrifice hits—McInnes, Lapp. Sacrifice flies—Olson, Stovall. Baker. Stolen base—Barry. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 4. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 2. Struck out—By Mitchell, 2; by Kaler, 1; by Coombs, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Kaler, Collins. Passed ball—Smith. Pitchers' record—Off Mitchell, 13 hits and 23 times at bat in 4 2-3 innings; off Kaler, 2 hits and 10 times at bat in 3 1-3 innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Connelly.

Red Sox Bunch Hits at Start.

BOSTON, July 25.—Boston by bunching hits with an error scored three runs in the first inning and won from Chicago to-day, 4 to 1. Collins pitched a masterly game. The score:

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	CHICAGO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Hooper, rf	4	1	1	1	0	M'Int're, rf	3	0	1	0	1
Gainer, 3b	4	1	0	1	4	Lord, 3b	4	1	2	1	0
Sp'ker, cf	4	1	3	1	0	Cal'han, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Engle, 1b	3	1	2	4	0	Bodie, cf	4	0	0	0	0
Wagner, 2b	3	0	1	5	2	M'C'nell, 2b	4	0	1	0	2
Car'gan, c	4	0	1	12	1	J. Co'ns, 1b	4	0	0	13	0
Wilson, lf	2	0	0	1	0	T'nehill, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Yerkes, ss	4	0	0	2	3	Sullivan, c	2	0	0	7	2
R. Co'ns, p	4	0	0	0	0	Payne, c	0	0	0	1	0
						Lange, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	4	8	27	10	*Zelder	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	1	7	24	12

*Batted for Sullivan in eighth inning.

Errors—J. Collins, Tannehill, Lange.

Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Wagner, Engle, Speaker. Three-base hit—Speaker. Home run—Hooper. Sacrifice hit—Wilson. Stolen bases—Engle, Lord. Double play—Yerkes, Wagner and Engle. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Collins, 5; off Lange, 3. First base on error—Boston, 1. Struck out—By Collins, 10; by Lange, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and O'Loughlin.

CAROLINE WINS LONG RACE.

Motor Boat Runs from New York to Halifax in Fifty-seven Hours.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 25.—Badly buffeted by a severe storm that broke off the Nova Scotia coast last night, the power boat Caroline, owned by M. F. Dennis, and the favorite in the reciprocity motor boat race from New York to Halifax, crossed the finish line off the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Club pier at 1:30 A. M. to-day, the winner of the contest. It had been expected that the winner's time would be about sixty hours, but the Caroline was considerably under this estimate, covering the 553 miles between Gravesend Bay and Halifax in 57 hours 50 minutes and 30 seconds elapsed time. The Eronel was second in 64 hours 57 minutes and 30 seconds elapsed time.

The Tramp, which was the scratch boat of the four craft that started from Gravesend Bay, withdrew from the race somewhere in the Vicinity of Block Island.

The Snapshot III., the third contestant, had not finished, and, as a result of her non-appearance, the dance at the yacht club in honor of the racers' crews, which was to have been given to-night, has been postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Dennis, the owner of the Caroline, said to-day that he was willing to race back to New York.

Reds Trade Two Pitchers for Leesard.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—It was announced here to-day that Pitchers Herbert Juul and George McQuillan of the Cincinnati National League team, had been traded to the Columbus, Ohio, American Association Club, in exchange for Pitcher Leesard.

BASEBALL, 2 games; first game 2 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. American League Park. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 4.
Detroit, 5; Washington, 2.
Boston, 4; Chicago, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 3; New York, 2.
Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Boston at Chicago—Rain.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Montreal, 9; Jersey City, 2.
Montreal, 6; Jersey City, 1.
Rochester, 3; Newark, 2.
Rochester, 9; Newark, 1.
Toronto, 12; Baltimore, 3.
Buffalo, 3; Providence, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	60	28	.682	Cleveland	47	46	.505
Philadelphia	56	31	.644	Boston	45	45	.500
New York	46	41	.529	Washington	30	59	.337
Chicago	44	41	.519	St. Louis	25	62	.287

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	51	31	.622	Pittsburg	49	37	.570
Philadelphia	58	34	.609	Cincinnati	36	49	.424
New York	52	34	.605	Brooklyn	31	54	.365
St. Louis	50	37	.575	Boston	20	66	.283

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	60	32	.652	Buffalo	39	46	.459
Baltimore	56	34	.622	Jersey City	37	47	.440
Toronto	56	36	.609	Newark	33	54	.379
Montreal	41	43	.488	Providence	29	59	.330

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York—2 Games.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.
Chicago at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago—2 Games.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Montreal.
Newark at Rochester.
Baltimore at Toronto.
Providence at Buffalo.

GIANTS BEATEN WITH BASES ALL LOADED

Neither Meyers Nor Devore Able to Drive in a Run Against Reds in Ninth.

THE SCORE.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3
New York	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

CINCINNATI.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Bescher, lf	4	1	2	4	0	0
Bates, cf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Hoblitzell, 1b	4	0	2	13	0	0
Mitchell, rf	3	1	1	1	0	1
Downey, 3b	3	0	0	2	2	0
Grant, ss	2	0	0	1	6	1
Egan, 2b	3	0	0	1	1	0
McLean, c	3	0	1	4	2	1
Suggs, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Total	29	3	8	27	14	3

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf	5	1	1	3	0	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	1	2	2	0
Snodgrass, cf	3	0	1	0	0	1
Murray, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	10	0	0
Herzog, 3b	4	0	1	2	5	0
Fletcher, ss	3	0	0	1	3	0
Wilson, c	2	1	1	5	2	0
Ames, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
*Becker	1	0	0	0	0	0
†Donlon	1	0	1	0	0	0
‡Meyers	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	8	24	14	1

*Batted for Fletcher in ninth inning.
†Batted for Wilson in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Ames in ninth inning.

Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 4. Two-base hits—Devore, Bates, Wilson. Three-base hits—Bates. Sacrifice hits—Doyle, Ames, Grant, Mitchell. Stolen bases—Merkle, Herzog, Downey, Bescher. Double play—Fletcher and Merkle. Struck out—By Suggs, 8; by Ames, 5. Bases on balls—Off Suggs, 3. Wild pitch—Suggs. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Eason.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 25.—Although it was raining both base hits and large drops of water in the ninth inning to-day the Red Legs managed to win out by the score of 3 to 2. They had passed the Giants in the eighth inning by hard hitting, and when New York came to bat for the last time, they were one run behind and a rainstorm coming. It was a battle against time from then on, New York vainly trying to rush things in an endeavor to get at least one run across the pan and Suggs just taking his time to avert a defeat.

It was due to the Georgian's good control and level-headedness that the Reds came out victors in the end. A single, an error, and another single filled the bags, and although one was down, the situation looked very critical. Suggs was there, however, and made Big Chief Meyers, the pinch hitter, fan and then made Devore foul off a couple, and finally ended the inning with a long fly to Bescher, which Bob picked out from among the raindrops, far on the outside of the foul line. The game ended in a blinding rainstorm and it was a pretty tough proposition to pitch in such circumstances, but Suggs put nearly every ball fairly over the plate.

Suggs pitched good ball, and had he not uncorked a wild pitch in the fifth inning, the contest would have never been in doubt after the Reds garnered their duo of runs in the fourth inning. On the other hand Ames was pitching splendidly. The speed boy did not display any of his usual wildness to-day, not a Red Leg getting on by the pass route. The Reds did not fare quite as well in the hitting line as the New Yorks, but through the hard hitting of Bates and Bescher and a timely single by Mitchell, they managed to squeeze over just enough runs to cinch the game.

In the field the Red Legs were a trifle wobbly. In addition to the wild pitch made by Suggs that scored one of the Giants' runs, Mike Mitchell unhooked a wild throw from right field and Devore got three sacks. Had he got him at second base the Giants would not have scored a run in the first inning. McLean made a bad throw in the ninth inning that nearly caused trouble, and Grant heaved a poor one to Hobby in the fourth inning that looked as though it was going to produce a tally, but it did not, so no harm was done in either case.

New York started in as though they intended to put George Suggs where Bobby Keefe went yesterday, but George proceeded to get better the longer the contest lasted. In the first inning Devore poked a hard one out to Mitchell that looked good for two bags, but Mitchell threw the ball over the heads of Egan and Grant to Bescher, Devore going on to third base. Doyle was there with a long fly that Mike squeezed, Devore scoring. The next two batsmen were retired.

Suggs passed Wilson in the third inning, and Ames sacrificed, but the Red lads nailed the next two batters. The fourth looked dangerous. With one out Murray beat out a bunt, but Suggs caught him off first base. Grant threw low on Merkle's grounder, and Herzog beat out a beautiful bunt. Merkle had already stolen second and he went on to third. Herzog stole while McLean stood and looked on. A grounder to Grant ended the inning.

The Giants scored their last run in the fifth inning. Wilson doubled, Ames filed to Bescher, and on Devore's easy grounder to Downey Wilson moved up to third base. Suggs then let fly a wild one that McLean could not get, and Wilson scored. Doyle was an easy out to Hobby.

With two out in the eighth, Doyle and Snodgrass both singled, but Murray forced Snodgrass at second. Then came that nerve-racking ninth. Merkle opened up with a single, Herzog bunted, and McLean heaved low to Hobby. Becker, batting for Fletcher, also tried the bunting game, but Long Larry got it and threw to Downey, forcing Merkle. Donlin batted for Wilson and punched such a hot one to Suggs that it bounded off George's shins, and when Grant got it Donlin was perched on first base. Chief Meyers, who did such wonderful things the day before with his bat, went into hit for Ames. It was raining hard, but Umpire Johnstone shook his head to the pleadings of the Reds and Meyers went to bat. He biffed at three wide ones, and the few hundred fans yelled. It was raining harder every minute and the wind was blowing furiously. Devore took his turn and, after fouling off a couple, Suggs put a straight one over the plate and Devore hit it. It went out toward left field, although hardly any one could see it in the rain. Bescher got his eye on it and grabbed it flying, after crossing the foul line.

The Reds scored their runs by bunching their hits. In the fourth Bates led off with a double to right. Hobby beat out a bunt and Big Mike singled, scoring Bates. On Downey's roller to Herzog, Hobby was run down between third base and home. Grant sent a fly to left and Mitchell started for home. Devore made a good throw, and it looked as though Mike was out, but Umpire Johnstone said Wilson did not touch him. The Reds' other run was scored in the ninth inning. After Suggs struck out Bescher singled to left and stole second. Bates came forth with a corking double to right and Bescher scored. Johnny couldn't get in, however, as both Hobby and Mitchell whiffed.

Cardinals Get One Hit Off Chalmers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—With Chalmers pitching invincible ball Philadelphia to-day shut out St. Louis 2 to 0. The locals' lone hit came in the second inning, when Oakes bounced a single off Chalmers's shins. Luderus's batting featured, getting three hits in four attempts and scoring both the visitors' runs. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Knabe, 2b	4	0	2	1	3	H'gins, 2b	4	0	0	1	5
Paak't, cf	5	0	2	3	0	Hauser, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Lobert, 3b	5	0	0	0	1	Ellis, lf	3	0	0	4	0
Lud'us, 1b	4	0	2	12	0	K'tchy, 1b	3	0	0	14	1
Walsh, lf	3	0	0	3	0	Evans, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Beck, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Smith, 3b	2	0	0	1	4
Doolan, ss	4	0	0	1	3	Oakes, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Dooin, c	4	0	2	6	1	Bliss, c	3	0	0	3	0
Chalm's, p	4	0	0	0	1	Steele, p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	37	2	12	27	9	Total	27	0	1	27	14

Error—Ellis.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Sacrifice hit—Walsh. Double play—Smith, Huggins, and Konetchy. Stolen bases—Evans, Dooin. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 1; off Chalmers, 3. Struck out—By Steele, 2; by Chalmers, 6. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie.

FERRY BLOCKS SUPERBAS.

Pittsburg Pitcher Wins One-Sided Battle from Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 25.—Pittsburg took the second game from Brooklyn today through timely hitting. Ferry held Dahlen's men to three hits, Zach Wheat getting a home run and a triple as his share. Wonderful work by Wagner at shortstop helped the recruit Ferry to his great showing, for the Dodgers hit the ball hard and often, but Wagner continually was in the way. The enemy took all kinds of liberty with Schardt's speed, and the tall Dodger issued five passes, three of which netted runs. He was displaced during a moment of peril in the sixth inning by Burke, and the latter gave way to Ragon. Meanwhile, however, Dahlen's men could do little or nothing with Ferry, who boosted his claim to regular pitching assignments on the Pirate force.

Wheat repeated his trick of yesterday by smashing out a home run on his first appearance at bat, but the others couldn't follow Zack's pace at bat. Later he negotiated a triple that looked good for another homer, but he was held at third. But three others couldn't connect, and Zach perished.

Pittsburg won the game in their half of the first inning, when Jack Miller hit over Al Burch's head for a triple, scoring Byrne and Carey. Carey in the fifth inning had a fluky home run, his drive at Davidson going between the latter's legs and rolling to the fence.

Like yesterday's fray, it was one-sided and practically a featureless game. There were bright spots in the defensive work of both teams, Daubert making a star play in the fourth, when he nailed a smash of Miller's over first base that seemed ticketed for three bases or more. The Dodger errors came late in the game and added to the final score, but the beans had been spilled and they did no real damage. It virtually was a one-inning game. The score:

PITTSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	4	1	2	0	2
Leach, cf	4	0	2	3	0
Carey, lf	3	2	1	2	0
Wagner, ss	4	2	2	1	5
Miller, 2b	2	1	1	2	4
M'K'nie, 1b	3	0	0	11	0
Wilson, rf	3	1	1	3	0
Simon, c	3	0	1	5	0
Ferry, p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	30	7	10	27	12

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burch, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Coulson, rf	3	0	0	1	0
D'bert, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
Wheat, lf	3	1	2	4	0
Hummel, 2b	4	0	0	1	4
Dav'son, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Tooley, ss	3	0	0	1	0
Z'm'm'n, 3b	3	0	0	0	0
Bergen, c	2	0	0	5	1
Erwin, c	1	0	0	1	0
Schardt, p	1	0	1	0	3
Burke, p	0	0	0	0	2
*Barger	1	0	0	0	0
Ragon, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	3	24	7

*Batted for Burke in the eighth inning.

Errors—Daubert, Erwin, Schardt, Byrne.

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THE NEW RAILWAY MAP.

There is a singular reminiscence of the Supreme Court's decision in the trust cases in the Inter-State Commerce Commission's decision in the long and short haul cases. Congress, the Commission says, might have enacted rates, but intrusted that function to the Commission. The Commission regards this as a constitutional delegation of legislative power, because there was added a rule of procedure by which the Commission should administer the new law. "We cannot act arbitrarily, for we must have 'reason.'" The application of the rule of reason leads the Commission to this conclusion:

> A community is entitled to something more than a reasonable rate; it is entitled to a non-discriminatory rate. A carrier may not say, "we will give to this community a reasonable rate," and meet the full requirement of the law; it must view its rates as a whole and see to it that they effect no advantage or preference to one community over another which does not arise necessarily out of the transportation advantages which the one has over the other."

Just as rebates were discrimination between individuals, and have been ended by law, so the Commission finds that "blanket" rates are discriminatory between localities, and "must go." From the railway standpoint the blanket rate, or the same rate westward for traffic originating in the 2,000-mile "blanket" of territory east of Colorado, meant equality of access and opportunity in the Western markets. It gave Western buyers their choice among Eastern producers, and gave the producers equality of facility in reaching Western consumers. The Western producers appreciate this when shipping eastward. Citrus fruits, for example, are marketed on an equality under a blanket rate in the East. It enormously extends their market, and places all consumers of oranges and lemons upon an equality of price, distance considerations being eliminated to that extent. This is all right, but Western consumers of Eastern products find that regarding them equality is discrimination, and the Commission agrees with them. Accordingly, instead of equality under the blanket there is substituted inequality under five blankets.

That is to say, the Commission creates five zones, erected with consideration both of locality and natural advantages, and with rates graded correspondingly. From the boundary of the interior zone, 1,500 miles inland from the Atlantic, no charge can be made greater for the short haul to any intermediate point westward than for the long haul to the Pacific, which includes the shorter. The second boundary lies 400 miles nearer the Atlantic, and from that territory the shorter haul to intermediate points may be greater by 7 per cent. than the rate through to the coast. In the third zone intermediate rates may be greater by 15 per cent., and from the fourth greater by 25 per cent. No rate is suggested regarding the fifth zone, which includes territory not included in these cases, that is to say, territory south and east of "transcontinental group C."

The decision breaks new ground in the experience of railway administration in the United States. It embodies frankly the substitution of the policy of the Commission for the policy of the railways. In this respect the Commission enjoys an advantage over the railways. They are inextricably entangled with economic considerations which do not exist for the Commissioners. They are bound by nothing except their own rule of reason. They are not bound to produce a profit for anybody, and are under no responsibility to the owners of the railway property through which they are working out their own views of social justice and progress. Doubtless they must conform to the Constitution, and to the views of the Supreme Court and the new Court of Commerce. But in these decisions they anticipate all such considerations, and express their own views untrammeled by anything except their own ideas.

In reaching its decision the Commission gives a most interesting summary of the conditions which led the railways to adopt the blanket method of equalizing transportation facilities two-thirds across the Continent. The considerations are so controlling that the Commission itself acknowledges their cogency by its inability to escape applying them. In fact it is only because of the success of the application of the railways' policy that the Commission is able to substitute a modification of them which is in fact an application of their principle. The railways adopted the blanket rate because they wished to develop the productive capacity of the East. They have caused manufactures to take root and flourish where otherwise it would have been an economic impossibility, regardless of natural advantages. There are cotton mills in Kansas City. Mining, milling, and farming machinery is produced and distributed from Chicago. It is no longer necessary to buy hats, shoes, clothing, and countless articles of domestic use east of the Alleghanies. Doubtless, eventually these and other goods may be produced and distributed from the Pacific Coast. In that case there may arise far Western zones, complementary to the Eastern zones now suggested to the railways for adoption in their discretion before the Commission arbitrarily imposes its will.

On the broadest view, the significance of these decisions is that the continent is shrinking geographically as it grows economically, rather than that the railways were malicious, or even wrong, in their methods. The Commission is no more able to abolish the "blanket" than it was to abolish the differentials. The decision is a growth rather than a revolution, but it has an application wider than to the railways for reasons which have been indicated. The railways are merely the errand boys of commerce, and the rates are the railways' wages. The errand boys' wages are not the main consideration in commerce. The fact which gives these decisions continental importance is that they alter the costs of production and distribution. Every manufacturer must reconsider the places where he buys his materials. Every merchant must reconsider the markets to which he can get access with these rates as part of his costs. It may be doubted that any one can entirely see how and where these rates may affect trade. They must be added to the tariff outlook as one of the factors in all future trade between the Atlantic and the Pacific. And as railway income shrinks, there is always danger of precipitating the labor question.

THE "POLITICS" OF IT.

The Republican organs are naturally a good deal puzzled by Mr. TAFT'S acknowledgment of his debt to the Democrats in carrying Canadian reciprocity. They cannot well refuse credit to the President for a chivalrous spirit, and they must admit that the Democrats deserve all the credit awarded to them. But the real situation is essentially awkward.

The President has carried through Congress a measure of the highest importance, and in the Senate he was able to do this only by the support of Democrats. The Republicans, regular and insurgent together, gave more votes against the measure than in support of it, 24 noes and only 21 ayes. The Democrats were practically unanimous in its support. Of the eighteen regular Republicans who stood by the President, it is doubtful if more than one-half really approved the measure. They came to its aid partly because it was the President's policy, and they would not abandon their official leader, and partly because they knew it was popular, and they would not surrender all the popularity to the Democrats. The necessary result is that the position of the Republicans as a party on the reciprocity agreement, and on the principle involved in it, is confused, inconsistent, and embarrassing to the last degree. Beyond all question the principle of the agreement is in contradiction with the avowed ideas of the party. Logically applied, it is bound to be destructive to the tariff policy for which the party has so long and stubbornly stood, and which it put into such pronounced shape only two years since with the approval of the President.

Something will have to be done to clear up this situation within the next year, but what it is to be the Republicans cannot clearly see, cannot indeed as yet dimly imagine. There will probably be votes in the Senate within the next few weeks on several tariff measures, the "farmers' free list," the wool bill of the House, and the cotton bill. We do not look for much light from these votes. The Republicans will divide on them, though not so radically as on reciprocity. The Democrats will doubtless be united in the support of the House policy, and they will emerge from the extra session with their programme defined, to which they will adhere in the long session that will begin in December. But what of the Republicans? They are drifting through fogs with scarcely enough motive power to give them steerage way, and there are rocks ahead.

THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

The Unionists, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, did more to ruin their chances of coming into power and undoing the work of the Liberals than Mr. ASQUITH could have dared to hope. As a "House of Commons man," the Premier may well have felt deeply humiliated by the violence offered to all the best traditions of that body, and the storm of vulgar insult to which for two hours he was helplessly exposed must have been to him personally well-nigh intolerable, but as a politician he must have felt his hold on the country tightening with every passing moment. For Mr. BALFOUR, on the contrary, the scene, as he allowed it to proceed, must have been wholly depressing. When it closed he had lost one of the golden opportunities of his political life. Had he had the courage and decision promptly and severely to condemn the coarse and revolutionary conduct of his supporters, he undoubtedly could have checked it, and the able attack he made on the Government would not have been, as it was, of no effect. His side alone could obtain a hearing, and on his side his voice was the most authoritative. He had not the sense to use it as he should, and once again his leadership is badly discredited.

After the rowdyism in the Commons it will require the utmost efforts of the leaders and the King to prevent extreme measures on the part of the Government, and it now seems doubtful if these efforts can succeed. The hotheads on the side of the "aristocracy" having aroused a storm of popular resentment, avow their readiness to push matters to the end, and to compel the creation of the new Peers. That would in all probability mean the not too gradual disappearance of the British aristocracy as a body of active and generally able public men who have furnished to the country many of its best administrators and legislators. With the dilution of the House of Lords and the abolition of its substantive powers, its most capable members would tend to abandon public life. The British nobility would gravitate toward the condition of the nobility of France, in which property and social precedence are practically the chief sources of distinction. Probably the change is inevitable, but it is in many respects regrettable.

Politically the effect of this sudden and unfortunate outbreak, which will greatly exacerbate public feeling, will be to strengthen the radical movement toward a single chamber, in practice if not in name. The Unionists have lost their chance to moderate or check this movement. They have made the creation of Peers almost a necessity, and with a majority in the Lords as well as in the Commons, the completion of the radical scheme is hardly more than a matter of time. Home rule, the abolition of all political privilege, advance in socialistic legislation, will be the fruits of the change. In the immensely important and difficult field of foreign relations there is likely to be an influence exerted the consequences of which cannot be foreseen. The events of the next fortnight will be watched with intense interest.

ABSURD.

Rumor lifts its irresponsible head to say that differences have developed in the Board of Estimate as to the particular point where the "digging" shall begin in the construction of the Lexington Avenue tunnel. Among the contracts so expeditiously awarded by the Board last Friday was Contract No. 6, providing for the building of the tunnel from Forty-second Street southward to Twenty-sixth Street. This is a part of the old Triborough plan, and therefore would become a part of the system operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company if the award for operation should go to that company. If, on the other hand, the Interborough should put in a bid and should secure the contract to operate the new Manhattan subways, this part of the Lexington Avenue tunnel below Forty-second Street would be useless. The Interborough would use its own existing line immediately parallel to the Lexington Avenue line below Forty-second Street. It is because of the possibility that the Interborough may get the contract that the argument is made against beginning work on Contract No. 6. The Interborough would not use that part of the tunnel, and there would be a sheer waste of the full contract price, amounting to $3,634,215.50.

We cannot believe that the Board of Estimate will be so pusillanimous as to be influenced in the slightest degree by this argument. What is $3,634,215.50? A mere bagatelle, not to be considered for an instant as outweighing the obvious advantages of getting another whack at the Interborough, and making more certain its entire exclusion from the field of new subway construction. Those members of the Board who have made it their one maxim and motive of policy to smite the Interborough have already done what they could to prejudice the interests of the city and to throw away the money of the taxpayers to an amount that makes $3,634,215.50 look like a miserable pittance such as one would hand to a street beggar. They have gone as far and as fast as the law permits them to go to saddle upon the city a one-sided, disconnected, unsatisfactory, and improvident plan of new subways, rejecting the co-ordinated plan of the McAneny report. Having gone that far, it is not conceivable that they will now draw back because of what, in the careful judgment of enlightened students of the subway problem, will be a certain waste of more than $3,000,000.

How could the two members of the Board who have put the punishment of the Interborough above all other considerations face that part of the community whose approval they have especially sought to win if they should now truckle to the Interborough by deferring Lexington Avenue tunnel construction below Forty-second Street? They would be belabored by the yellow press. They would be denounced by great numbers of persons who always substitute passion for reason in forming conclusions concerning subway extension, and, particularly, in everything that relates to the Interborough. The approval of men of sense and judgment would be no compensation for losing the favor of this numerous class whose votes may some time be useful.

A COUNCIL OF MAN.

The first Universal Races Congress, which will assemble to-day at the University of London with representatives from not less than fifty of the earth's nations, will show clearly, we think, a fact which is characteristic of this stage of the world's history, that the institutions of civilization have everywhere been standardized, being adapted as well to the needs of the peoples of Japan, India, and Australia as to the antipodal nations of the Occident.

A few European languages, especially the English and the French, are known and spoken by the leaders, civil and governmental, of every kingdom, empire, and republic. It was inevitable that, by the shortening of distances by better means of transportation and transmission of intelligence, the remotest nations should cease to be strangers to each other. Trade brought them first together, then came a process of contrast and comparison of national traits, the mastery of languages, and the assimilation by each nation of elements of culture and morality which brought them, in all but their physical attributes—and, in a degree, even in these—closer together. The American Nation, which more than any other represents a blending of the most diverse ethnic elements, will be well represented at this council of mankind. Indeed, the Chairman of its General Committee, Dr. FELIX ADLER of this city, first proposed the assemblage of the world's governors and scientists.

It is a conference, according to the official programme, "between so-called white and so-called colored peoples"; that is, between the white Caucasians of the West and the brown, yellow, and black races of the East and South. In their physical characteristics they, as yet, differ too sharply to make tolerable the discussion of a reconcilement of any but cultural differences. There may be a community of the world, but there can be no universal "melting pot." The consciousness of physical kind persists even after a frank and generous recognition of cultural affinity.

It is right that this consciousness should persist. To be sure, the old notion that the white nations preserved their ancestral stocks without intermixture has recently been exploded. There had been a process of blending with other peoples among the inhabitants of the British Isles before their later crosses with the Saxons, Danes, and Normans. The anthropologists are quareling even as to whether the swarthy and broad-headed races of Europe and the blonder, long-headed types had not negroid and Asiatic origins, and whether the primitive European was not a brunette from Africa! But reversions to primitive types are not desirable, and the process of human mongrelization has never been attended by happy results. It should be the desire of each of the world's races to keep to its own physical standard, while the minds of its leaders are intent upon removing the material and intellectual differences between them for the sake of humanity's progress. That can be accomplished without prejudice. It is the declared purpose of the Congress that meets in London to-day.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

New Jersey Complains Unreasonably.

New Jersey's Commissioner of Motor Vehicles is considerably more ingenious than ingenuous in explaining why he has ordered that no more eight-day licenses for $1 each be issued to New York autmobilists, but that the latter be compelled, if they wish to enter his State for even an afternoon's ride, to take out a regular annual license at the price paid by its own residents, which is $3, $5, or $10, according to the horse power of the machine used. He has done this, the Commissioner says, because the New York Legislature adjourned without taking any action toward giving New Jersey automobilists the eight-day privilege which New Jersey has accorded ours.

This "failure to reciprocate," as the Commissioner calls it, does supply an excuse, and even a reason, for retaliation, as he states the case, but the statement is inaccurate because of incompleteness. What New York very properly refused to do was, not to grant favors equal to those received, but to countenance, by imitating, New Jersey's short-sighted policy of extorting petty fees from visiting automobilists from other States. All that New York requires from such visitors is that they shall be licensed in their own States—and that their own States shall be equally generous.

Almost alone in the whole country, and quite alone in this part of it, New Jersey has held back from this neighborly and friendly arrangement and insisted on exercising her right to collect money from everybody who wore out her roads by riding over them. The right is unquestionable, but its exercise, like that of many other rights, is not the more judicious on that account, and talk about refusals to reciprocate comes with ill-grace from a State that lags behind other States in the interchange of privileges. Naturally, while she does so, her citizens, whenever they cross her borders, will encounter discriminations not imposed upon anybody else, and, as naturally, those of her citizens who stay at home will find that by reaching after that one eight-day dollar the many dollars which stranger automobilists would pay if treated more gently are lost to them.

This fact weighs heavily on the minds of those Jerseymen who cater directly to automobile-made trade, but the others, whom that trade profits only indirectly, as yet ignore it. They will doubtless see the light in time.

New York Grows Venturesome.

A full and commendatory page in local municipal history will be earned by Commissioner JOHNSON, and doubtless will be given to him, as the man who banished the horse from the Fire Department, and for the assorted vehicles drawn by that noble animal of many limitations and inconveniences substituted others self-moving, swifter, more manageable and more effective.

Of course the idea of doing this is not new, even in New York, and in not a few other cities the motor-driven fire engine has long been a familiar sight. After the curious metropolitan custom, New York has for some time been cautiously "experimenting" with something elsewhere considered a proved success, but it has now made up its large, slow mind that what works elsewhere will, in this particular instance and for a wonder, work here. Never, probably, will it admit the existence of any general rule to that effect.

The illusion that "conditions" of every sort are here mysteriously different from what they are anywhere else is a part of the New York temperament—whether or not an advantageous part could not be easily decided. On the one hand, it gives us patience to bear our numerous ills, governmental, traffic, and dozens more, but on the other hand it hides from us the fact that all or most of these ills could be abolished if only we would abandon the absurd notion that they are somehow the inevitable and irremediable result of our peculiar, our unique "conditions." We haven't, and probably won't ever do so, wholly, for metropolitan pride is involved in the retention of the old belief. But it is slowly weakening, as is shown by the determination to use motor fire apparatus at last, and still more by the now general, though still slight, weakening of our deepest conviction—the conviction that because Manhattan Island is longer than it is broad we can never travel decently in our street cars or cheaply in our cabs.

There have always been a few New Yorkers who insisted that this was a superstition, not a conviction, but invariably two bears have come out of the shrubbery and called these people baldheads, when they dared to speak their heresy aloud, and they were heard and seen no more for a good long while.

Not Leaving It All to the Frenchmen.

Given a practicable aeroplane of two-passenger capacity, there is difficulty in seeing why any skilled mechanic could not in a few days have so arranged its control apparatus that each of the passengers might take his turn at the task of steering. Probably it was failure to appreciate the enormous strain upon human mind and muscle involved in guiding for the first time in the history of the race a three-dimensional vehicle, not any essential obstacle in the way of duplicating or shifting the various levers, that has delayed till now the attempt to divide the aviator's toil. To have done so now, however, is none the less of an achievement, since to note the need of doing a thing is often a better claim to glory than the doing itself.

It is soothing to American sensitiveness that this great improvement has been made up on Keuka Lake, not over in France. Mechanical flight was all ours, for a while, and Europe had only those toys for children, the balloon and the so-called dirigible. But of late all the real advancement of aerial navigation has been done abroad, and our birdmen were for the most part content to risk their necks in foolish and useless trick-flying at county fairs.

The double control is something different from, and better than, that, even though it probably doesn't in importance come up to the "stabilizator" described—in a manner, alas, to keep its secret well!—in a recent dispatch from Paris. An equilibrated aeroplane wouldn't need two Captains, for a single man could easily enough run one that had a reasonably strong tendency of its own to go wrong in only a few directions instead of in all the directions there are.

THE COAL OF ALASKA.

George W. Perkins Says a New Mining Law Is Imperatively Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading THE TIMES'S editorial article "Making Good in Alaska" in this morning's issue. I think it contains more good sense and more clearly states the actual facts in the case than anything I have seen in print on the Alaskan controversy. I especially agree with its second paragraph. The difficulty with "making good" in Alaska is a part of the same difficulty that confronts business men to-day in business matters generally, viz., antiquated laws—laws passed years ago when conditions were vastly different from what they are now—laws that have not been changed to keep abreast of the times.

As your article says, Alaska above all things needs coal. It is utterly impossible to mine that coal on a small scale. The topography of the country and the natural obstacles in the way of ice, mountains, and extremely difficult passes are such that it is simply out of the question to mine the coal up there in 160-acre plots. The long delay in realizing this fact and adopting some policy by which the people who have gone up there to develop that country can get to work, is nothing short of criminal neglect of those people. There is one businesslike and equitable way to develop the coal of Alaska and that is to abolish the present laws as they affect that country and pass one permitting the coal of Alaska to be mined on a large scale, with a royalty to the Government of a certain amount per ton.

I have not reached this conclusion simply from heresay, but after a personal visit to Alaska two years ago.

GEORGE W. PERKINS.

New York, July 25, 1911.

Blotting Paper Postcards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear much of Postmaster General Hitchcock's activities and of his great business ability whereby he saves large sums for the Government and the people. I wonder if he could be induced to tell why he spends thousands of good dollars in the purchase of neat-blotting paper, which is made up into postal cards and sold to an easy-going public?

Here is an "economy" which the untutored can understand. The others need more study. I think I hazard little in saying that the concern which furnishes this card stuff would not find the average country storekeeper so easy a "mark" as is our young Postmaster General.

HIRAM WARD.

New York, July 24, 1911.

The Smoke Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish you would bring to the notice of the proper authorities a nuisance that the people of Bainbridge Avenue and other streets in the Bronx have suffered for some time past, viz., the use of soft coal by contractors in their stationary engines while excavating rock and handling materials

SEVERAL TAXPAYERS.

Bedford Park, N. Y., July 24, 1911.

Voting Women of Utah.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why all this excitement about the Mormon silver service and the effigy of Brigham Young? It seems to me the women of Utah ought to settle the matter. They have the vote, and that is all the women need to make the world over. Is it possible that the Utah women (horrid thought) approve of polygamy and revere the memory of Brigham Young? If they do it is their own business, and not the affair of outsiders, it seems to me.

PUZZLED.

Ballardvale, Mass., July 24, 1911.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Beautiful Gothic Designs for It Were Rejected in the Original Competition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the various newspaper discussions as to who shall complete the planning and designing of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the only aspect of this question considered seems to be that of professional etiquette between Mr. La Farge and Mr. Cram. As a member of the American Institute of Architects, knowing both of these gentlemen, I think that is a question which will be honorably and fairly settled between them to their mutual satisfaction. As a churchman, however, I wish to call to the attention of the Church at large certain facts regarding the beginnings of this great project which seem to have been overlooked.

When the original competition for a design for the cathedral was held, in 1891, of the hundred designs submitted about thirty were in the Gothic style. The authors of these thirty designs represented all of the best-known Gothicists in this country except Mr. Cram, and these Gothic designs were of rare beauty, as can be readily seen by consulting the back files of The Churchman, which published them. They represented the thought and study of such well-known men as W. A. Potter and R. H. Robertson, Peabody & Stearns, Robert W. Gibson, Huss & Buck, and Cope & Stewardson. After most careful consideration and open criticism and discussion in the press, the Committee of Experts which had been appointed unanimously decided in favor of the plans submitted by Messrs. Heins & La Farge, which called for a Romanesque design.

Even at that time many laymen, as well as most of the clergy, advocated a structure of the Gothic style for all church buildings, although they did not go so far as Mr. Cram in stating that Gothic architecture is "the only fitting style for expressing the idea of the Episcopal Church." At the time of the competition Mr. Cram himself submitted a distinctly Romanesque design, but in the judgment of the Committee of Experts it was not so good a type as the one chosen. At that time the work on the cathedral was in the hands of such men as Bishop Henry C. Potter and Dr. Huntington. Their idea of the purpose of a cathedral in our modern world is, I think, best expressed in an article by the late Bishop Potter, which was published in the Century Magazine for February, 1892. Personally, I think the Gothic the most beautiful type of architecture yet conceived by man, but it must be remembered that this style was born, matured, and declined in the Middle Ages, when the Church was rent by all sorts of dissensions, internal and external, and therefore should not be taken as the only style expressing the "liturgy and historical continuity" of the Church.

We churchmen pride ourselves, and justly, on preserving the purity and simplicity of the faith as once given to the saints and preserved intact up to the end of the third century. Because the architecture of the Church at that time was Byzantine or Romanesque it is not improbable that the body of men who, under the inspiration of Bishop Potter, chose a Romanesque instead of one of the numerous Gothic designs submitted, felt that a building of this type could best hand down to future generations the simple traditions of the early Church. When actual work on the building began many modifications were, of course, made, as is the case in every great building. During the past twenty years Mr. La Farge has conscientiously tried to develop this work in such a manner as to preserve the principles of the original plan, because it was solely for those principles the contract was awarded him, and yet to meet the changes and demands of a newer period of time.

From the standpoint of a churchman, it seems to me and to those of the clergy and laity whom I have consulted, little short of pitiable that the Trustees of what is to be the greatest church in the greatest city of the Western world should have apparently forgotten, for the moment, all that our blessed Church stands for of charity and justice and should have handled this matter with so little consideration of the feelings of one who had devoted over twenty years of his life to their services. That they conscientiously believe that the Church will have a finer cathedral by the change no one doubts, and the question of departing from the Romanesque type of design as first submitted by both Mr. La Farge and Mr. Cram has long ago been decided upon, and is exemplified in the structure as it stands to-day, but would it not have been wiser, more Christian, for the Trustees to have requested Mr. La Farge to remain in charge of the cathedral planning, and at the same time asked him to associate with himself Mr. Cram, if so desired, for the better carrying on of the work? As a churchman I venture to ask this question.

ALFRED HOYT GRANGER.

New York, July 25, 1911.

The Laymen's Retreat Movement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A grand work is that which revolves around the Laymen's Retreat movement, now taking root in the United States. To draw men together, to induce them to leave the world of care and toil and self-interest, and retire for a week-end to the peaceful retreat provided by the movement, where they may look inward upon themselves, study their hearts, and estimate the value of their place in the world and their prospects for the beyond, is indeed a work that calls for the highest encomiums. In no age was this retirement for self-diagnosis more imperatively needed, and in no country more than in America. Here life is ever at fever heat, crowding in on us, obsessing us, so filling our hours with its baneful materialism, that there remains no time for meditation regarding the vital facts of our being. And it is only by meditation that the spiritual part of us—the real self of us—can be brought to bear regularly upon our conduct.

In providing the means to an essential end—the knowing of ourselves, the realization of our true interests—the Catholic Church, in its retreat movement, is performing one of the most important acts in our public life. Leading men to retire apart and consider their souls' welfare, and all that is involved in so close an inspection, is a far-reaching work that makes not only for individual benefit, but for social and National well-being. It is a needed antidote to the materialistic spirit, which is fast crushing out the nobler instincts of our nature.

C. T. MASON.

Brooklyn, July 24, 1911.

The Rubber-Tired Car's Utility.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Upon reading "L. J. W.'s" discourse on "Roadside Troubles With Motor Cars," the possibility occurs to me (a practical business rooter, as distinguished from an ultimate consumer,) that as sales are reckoned to be the life of trade, that essential principle, as we may call it, has an important bearing on the circumstance noted by "L. J. W." that no everlasting tire has yet been introduced. The same principle might be applied to the trade in motor cars themselves, but in that respect the "joy ride" relieves the situation of the danger of oversupply.

How, I ask, would "L. J. W." expect the poor rubber man to get on with making inexhaustible rubber tires and overshoes? These things are not like some other products—poetry, for instance—that are subject to a natural process of absorption. They must be "busted" to preserve the rubber man from "busting."

I congratulate "L. J. W." upon possession of friends who can stand the pace. "Our car!" Forsooth! E. W. J.

New York, July 24, 1911.

CURRENCY REFORM: ITS POPULAR SIDE

Prof. Laughlin of National Citizens' League Explains the Scope of the Movement.

BEGIN CAMPAIGN THIS FALL

Demand for a Change to Come from Average Business Man, Rather Than from the Larger Interests.

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Citizens' League, recently formed for the furtherance of currency reform, was in New York yesterday and addressed the members of the New York State branch of the league on the popular side of the movement. At the luncheon were John Claflin, President of the New York State Association and head of the United Dry Goods Companies, and the H. B. Claflin Company; Isidor Straus, of R. H. Macy & Co., Treasurer of the new association; William Sloane of W. & J. Sloane; George A. Plimpton of the Plimpton Press, who is the Secretary of the State association, and Irving T. Bush of the Bush Terminal Company.

As explained by Prof Laughlin, the National Citizens' League is not an organization of bankers, but an association representing the general business public. It represents the borrowers rather than the lenders of capital. Its appeal is to the average business man and its demand for reform is meant to come from the many and not from the larger interests of the country.

It has a definite plan in the National Reserve Association and suggestions have been sought from all parts of the country. From the merchants of the South it has received suggestions for a standard bill of exchange in the interest of the cotton merchants who ship most of their product abroad. The movement and its general plans originated with the business men of Chicago. Its organization is wholly independent of the National Monetary Commission and its recommendations, but it recognizes that many valuable suggestions have come from the commission and its Chairman, ex-Senator Aldrich. To the National Citizens' League, said Prof. Laughlin, it is not so important from whom a suggestion comes as whether the suggestion is right and serviceable for the permanent improvement of what is now a very undesirable situation.

The New York branch of the league expects to begin its campaign for popular education in matters of currency reform in the Fall. Thus far, it was said, the organization had not attempted any work or laid any plans. Most of the merchants of the city who are expected to take part in the movement are absent for the Summer. With their return, it was thought that a strong organization would be effected to operate throughout New York State. Small merchants will be approached in order to ascertain what features of currency reform they consider most necessary to their interests. The movement was characterized as an attempt to draw forth popular ideas on currency reform, as they are being sought on other questions of Government through the referendum, the recall, and the initiative.

Prof. Laughlin said in part:

"I desire to make very plain that it is not the intention of the national organization to declare at present for any special plan involving financial legislation at Washington. Of course, I think that there must be changes in our present monetary system. Business troubles of the past and difficulties of a more or less serious kind of the present are what inspired Western business men to form the national organization, whose headquarters have been established in Chicago and of which I am the Chairman. It is too soon, however, for us to be for or against the plans of anybody.

"My profession is that of an educator. For the moment I am detached from university work and am engaged in the broader field of popular education on this monetary question. If the men supporting this work had in mind a special plan they would have depended upon a politician to carry on the work. The defects in our financial system are serious enough to bring on great panics.

"Remedial legislation is of the same importance to the worker for wages as to the man of business. The sound money campaign of 1896 would never have been won had not the man who worked for wages added his votes to those of the man who already had a little or much money. In that campaign, it was said that the capitalist was the only one interested. When it became plain that the man who worked for wages was just as much interested in a fixed standard of value in money as the man of property the tide turned and victory was assured.

"Unfortunately the interest in the effort for banking and currency reform has been limited to bankers and financiers. This has resulted in the country getting the impression that these men were the only ones who desired changes in the laws. The national organization I represent proposes to disseminate reliable and useful information on financial questions to the whole people, so that they can take part in the discussion and the decision of this question.

"When the weaknesses of the present system are understood and the principles of sound finance made clear to all the people of the country, I have confidence that the Legislators will devise the right kind of laws. And I also feel sure that the people will want these laws enacted for the benefit of the whole country and not because they are of any special or peculiar advantage to those who have had small or great success in accumulating or possessing property."

Sunday Times's Magazine Section.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am really delighted with the masterful array of brilliant articles, one more interesting than the other, which appeared in yesterday's SUNDAY TIMES. THE SUNDAY TIMES may proudly and justly be considered as publishing one of the best magazines in this country.

ELIAS UDELL.

New York, July 24, 1911.

MISS KITTY CATAWBA.

Miss Kitty Catawba had reached the degree
Of plumpness that tips the scale one-ninety-three,
In fact, she was growing exceedingly stout,
And the neighbors all wondered and gossiped, no doubt,
So she went to a doctor and paid out her pelf
In mammoth proportions as big as herself,
For one small prescription! If you're fat, do try it!
Take a bottle of tonic and go home and diet!

Miss Kitty Catawba became very slim.
With a nice, dainty figure and elegant limb,
But the hair on her head was a dull shade of brown,
Which kept Miss Catawba's young spirits cast down:
Till a wise beauty doctor took the rest of her gold,
And gave her advice that is ancient and old:
If you don't like your hair, you are welcome to try it—
Take a bottle of tonic and go home and dye it!

Miss Kitty Catawba is as poor as a mouse;
She's sold all her motors and mortgaged her house;
She's given up Egypt, her friends, and her fun;
She lists all the doctors and visits each one,
Beseeching advice for her figure and hair,
And they all say the same with a dignified air:
Here it is gratis—I hope you will try it—
Just diet and dye it and diet and dye it!

AUGUSTA KORTRECHT.

SOCIETY AWAITS HOLLYWOOD SHOW

Stellar List of Entries Made for Eighteenth Exhibition at Long Branch.

OLD SPORT CUP FOR FOURS

Coaches Will Leave Seabright and Be Driven to Show Ring, Each Carrying Seven Passengers.

Rumson Road and its environs are all agog in anticipation of the Monmouth County Horse Show, which will reach its eighteenth holding, beginning this afternoon and continuing to Saturday, inclusive, at West End, Long Branch.

Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Elberon, West End, Deal, Allenhurst, Red Bank, and other places along the New Jersey shore will all be represented by those members of society who are Summering along there, and who all help to make the series a blue ribbon affair in the matter of mid-Summer sporting exhibitions.

Hollywood Park, at West End, which will be the scene, is unrivaled in the East in the matter of appointments for a show of the kind, and the miniature track, about a quarter mile in circuit, is ideal for the purposes of putting the various entrants through their paces, as well as determining the speed of the ponies and galloways which will be engaged in the running races, carded for each day of the meeting.

In the matter of awards the association seems most generous, as the premium list shows an aggregate of more than $7,000, split up among the half hundred classes to be adjudicated upon.

Special trophies, both plate and money, will be awarded by the following well-known devotees of the harness horse: Jefferson Seligman, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Harry Content, John J. O'Donohue, Senator C. W. Watson, Frederick Lewisohn, S. R. Guggenheim, A. C. Schwartz, Herman Erb, Charles A. Baudouine, Paul A. Sorg, M. L. Schwartz, Samuel M. Schafer, and J. Jacquin Rothschild.

Chief among the exhibitors will be Mrs. C. Cecil Filter, Miss R. H. Wassermann, Miss Claire A. Knapp, Mrs. Wright Barclay, Miss Frances Webster, Miss H. D. Atterbury, Mrs. Henry Martin Alexander, Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Mrs. Thomas J. Regan, Mrs. James B. McKay, Morton L. Schwartz, Mortimer L. Schiff, Thomas J. Ryan, De Witt C. Flanagan, George D. Kling, Emil Selig, M. F. McDonald, Lehman Strauss, John Doyle, P. C. Murray, H. G. McIlwaine, John T. Spratley, Godfrey Freece, A. Lincoln Stadler, W. A. McGibbon, Myron H. Oppenheim, George C. Rohlig, B. Lambert Sackett, Eugene O'Sullivan, Clarence Combs, Henry Lawrence Bell, E. T. Stotesbury, Edward Kearney, Harry Combs, Edward C. Leeds, Griffin B. Conklin, and Edward Kearney, Jr.

The "Old Sport" Cup, offered by Paul A. Sorg, for four-in-hand teams promises to be one of the novelties of the exhibition. The four, with the wheelers not under 15.2 hands, must be driven at a trot to a coach, carrying not less than seven persons on the outside. One passenger on each coach must be a representative of the Horse Show Committee.

The coaches will leave Pannaci's, at Seabright, not earlier than 4:30 P. M. on the day appointed for the judging, and drive at the show ring not later than 5 P. M. The teams will be judged on their road qualities and the condition they arrive in on reaching the grounds.

Another attractive class will be that for ponies in harness, to be driven by children, amateurs under fourteen years of age, who have never driven or ridden for hire, and who are not connected with those professionally interested in the purchase or sale of horses. Then again will be the class to be driven by ladies, amateurs, who are Summer residents of Monmouth County.

Still other classes, the entrants in which will be ridden by members of the fair sex, are those for saddle horses and hunters and jumpers. The latter promises to be decidedly interesting in view of the fact that they will be shown over the following jumps twice around the course: First, a flat fence about four feet high; second, post and rails, about four feet six inches high; third, in and out, about four feet high; fourth, stone wall, about four feet high.

In the Corinthian class, the qualified hunters will be ridden by members of a recognized hunt, in pink or the livery of the hunt, with proper breeches and boots. Pairs of hunters, the property of the same exhibitor are to be shown over the regular jumps abreast.

Champion hunters and jumpers will be seen in the division open to those which have taken a first or a second prize in the class at any horse show. Polo ponies will be shown with mallets and around stakes.

In the harness horse division there will be four classes open only to horses which have won first or second prizes in their classes during the last four years at the National, Plainfield, Newport, or Long Branch shows. This restriction promises to see a gathering of the real top-notchers.

The following gentlemen will pass upon the merits of the entrants in the different classes: Trotters and roadsters—Robert A. Fairbairn, Westfield, N. J., and De Witt C. Flanagan, New York. Heavy harness horses—Jay F. Carlisle and John R. Townsend of New York and G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y. Saddle horses and ponies under saddle—S. Taber Willets, Roslyn; Charles H. Hurkamp, Fredericksburg, Va.; Joseph Laroque, Jr., Bernardsville. Hunters and jumpers—S. Taber Willets, Charles H. Hurkamp, and Clarence H. Robbins, Brooklyn. Running races—Frederick Lewisohn, New York.

Prominent among the entrants are Cobina, King of the West, Queen of the West, Baron Brown, Hobcaw, Kentucky, Prince Charming, Ratanlan, Jet Supreme, Florham Knight, Florham Bonnie, Lord Selby, Royal Victoria, Ivory Soap, Sporting Extra, Fullerton, Rex Magnus, Dromore, King George, Florham Canvasser, Florham Tip Toe, Mischief, Mahogany Jay, Masterman, Prince Albert, King Dalton, Knickerbocker Prince, Prince of Orange, Monmouth, Monarch, Florham Courier, Colorado King, Portia, Spring Maid, Miss Chip, Keturah, Mexico, Panama, Florham Sweetset, Florham Charm, Mahli, Ace High, Ham, Harrison, Divinity, Montgomery Chief, Jr., Peter Pan, Mayo, Sarno, Zulai, Attention, Los Angeles II.

Durham, Moving Picture, Watchful, Grey Dawn, Lady Debonair, Kildare, Fairy Queen, Richmond, Florham Favorite, Lady Golightly, Lady Sandy, Virginia, Silver Barr, Mr. Romford, Algoma, Paradox, Keggy Comer, Merry Widow, Lion Heart, Fred, King Edward, Devisor, Initial, Pink-un, St. Leonid, Norcata Ruby, Lorna Doone, Princess Morrell, Oakline, and Frenzel.

This afternoon there will be held a one-quarter mile running race for ponies 14.3 hands high and under, to carry a minimum weight of 150 pounds. The starters are to be ridden by gentlemen holding license from the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, or members of a recognized hunt club in colors.

Similar conditions apply to the three-eighths of a mile race for the same class of animals to be decided Thursday. On Friday Galloways will be seen under colors in a race at one-half mile. For the concluding day the race will be for Galloways, at one-half mile, under the riding conditions which obtain in the pony races.

REPORT OF MARRIAGE A JOKE.

Dr. John D. McGill Says Yarn Started at Allenhurst Club.

Dr. John D. McGill, President of the Hudson County National Bank and the chief surgeon at St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, denied yesterday that he was recently married to a young Southern girl. The marriage yarn emanated from the Allenhurst Club, at Allenhurst, N. J., of which Dr. McGill is a member.

"This story about me being married is all a joke," said Dr. McGill. "It was started by one of my friends down at the Allenhurst Club. I have been kept busy informing my other friends that I am still a widower and expect to remain as such the rest of my days."

Miss Deyo to Wed Rev. J. B. Voorhees.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Deyo of 64 West Forty-seventh Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Juliana D. Deyo, to the Rev. John Brownlee Voorhees of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. M. Gulick-Brown and Miss Barbara Cameron Brown have taken a cottage at Shelter Island. Dean and Mrs. Loring Batcheller are with them now.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Augustus Barnard, whose marriage took place in April in St. Bartholomew's Church, are sailing for Europe to-day on the Olympic. They will motor from London to Scotland, where they have been asked to stay at Beaufort Castle for two or three weeks deer stalking.

Others sailing on the Olympic to-day are Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Miss Georgine Iselin, James Brown Potter, Mr. and Mrs. James Tolman Pyle and family, and Mrs. Charles Steele and the Misses Nancy and Kathryne Steele. Mrs. Steele will visit her daughter, the Countess de la Greze, in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Maitland L. Bishop, (Miss Marjorie Kendall,) who spent the late Spring in the East, have arrived in Pasadena, Cal., where they are building a new home. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop were married about two years ago and went West for the former's health. He is now quite recovered, but they have decided to spend most of their time in Pasadena.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Moller, Jr., Miss Ruth Moller, and C. G. Moller, 3d, are at Wayside at Lawrence, L. I., for the season.

Mrs. Herbert A. Scheftel of 53 East Seventy-fourth Street, daughter of Isidor Straus, who was operated upon for appendicitis at the General Memorial Hospital by Dr. Henry Cohen last week, is convalescing and will soon be able to go to her Summer home, at Elberon, N. J.

The wedding of Miss Mary Eleanor Vernon Dodge of Washington, D. C., and William Strong Cushing of Simsbury, Conn., will take place to-day at Pequot Chapel, New London, Conn.

William P. Clyde, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Clyde of this city, will be married to Miss Dora Jesslyn Taylor at her home in London, England, to-morrow.

Major James Brady Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, who was Miss Mabel Stebbins, are at Fort Totten, L. I., Major Brady having been transferred there some time ago.

THEIR WEDDING IN FRANCE.

Ogden L. Mills to Marry Miss Rutherfurd at Mrs. Vanderbilt's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—The marriage of Miss Margaret Rutherfurd, daughter of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and Ogden L. Mills, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, according to present plans will take place September next, at the Vanderbilt home in France. Mr. and Mrs. Mills will return to Europe with the Earl and Countess of Granard, and the bridegroom to be, who are soon to arrive from Europe in Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Phipps, son in law and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mills, are arriving here Saturday for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills have sent out cards for a large dinner company in honor of the Earl and Countess of Granard for Aug. 6, for thirty guests at Ocean Lawn. Mrs. Maturin Livingston, mother of Mrs. Mills, has so greatly improved in health as to think of making the trip to Europe for the wedding of her grandson. In case her plans are changed and she remains here, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck will come from England to remain with Mrs. Livingston while the remainder of the family are abroad for the wedding.

MURRAY-MORNY WEDDING.

Rector of Springfield Church Marries Daughter of Mrs. C. S. Witherspoon.

The marriage of the Rev. Clarence Morton Murray, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Springfield, Mass., and, Miss Helen Louise Morny, took place yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Charles Sumner Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Charles Sumner Witherspoon and the late Edward Godolphin Morny. She has been prominently identified with the religious and philanthropic life of the city. Because of illness in the bride's family the wedding was private.

After Sept. 6 the Rev. and Mrs. Murray will be at home at St. Peter's Rectory, Springfield, Mass.

MARRIED AT SHERRY'S.

Miss Hortense Firuski the Bride of Arthur Walter Seligmann.

The wedding of Miss Hortense Firuski, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Firuski of 137 Riverside Drive, and Arthur Walter Seligmann, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Seligmann of this city, took place at noon yesterday at Sherry's. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Alexander Lyons of Temple Beth Elohim, Brooklyn.

The bride wore a walking-length gown of white satin with a lace veil caught up with a bar of diamonds. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Rita Firuski was flower girl and was her sister's only attendant. She wore a costume of pink and carried an armful of pink roses.

There was no best man, nor ushers. The wedding was quiet on account of Mr. Firuski being in mourning. A breakfast followed the ceremony, at which covers were laid for forty guests. Later the couple left on their honeymoon. Upon their return they will spend the remainder of the Summer with Mr. Seligmann's parents at Bayswater, L. I. The Seligmann city home is at 123 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Miss Work to Wed De Courcy L. Hard.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marjorie Work, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Work of The Gowans, Lawrence, L. I., to De Courcy L. Hard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Hard of 21 East Eightieth Street.

Miss Work has two sisters, the Misses Jean S. and Marie W. Work, and a brother, James H. Work, Jr. Her mother was Miss Marie Warner.

Mr. Hard is a member of the New York Athletic and the Rumson Country Clubs.

No date has been set for the wedding.

G. K. Bainbridge, Fencer, to Wed.

The marriage of Miss Georgine F. Hanson and George K. Bainbridge, third son of Mrs. John G. Bainbridge of 412 West End Avenue, is to be celebrated on Aug. 1, at the home of the bride's parents in Berkeley, Cal. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Honolulu, returning in October to Berkeley to reside. Mr. Bainbridge is a member of the New York Athletic Club, and won the National amateur fencing championship in 1910.

Helen Gould Entertains Five Hundred.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 25.—Miss Helen M. Gould entertained 500 Italian mothers and their children to-day on her playgrounds near Glenville. Miss Gould had a special train on the Central to bring them to Tarrytown, where trolley cars were in waiting to take them to the field. Dinner was served at 1 o'clock. The party returned to New York at 6 o'clock. The party was under the supervision of the New York City mission.

Chapter 732
Laws of 1911
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Is of Interest and Importance to Non-Residents of New York State Owning Securities.
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OPERA NOVELTIES FOR METROPOLITAN

Prof. Parker's 'Mona,' Giordano's 'Mme. Sans-Gene,' Wolf-Ferrari's 'Le Donne Curiose.'

REVIVALS ARE ABANDONED

Gatti-Casazza's Plans Include Russian Dancers, Headed by Nijinsky and Karsavina, Now at Covent Garden.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has practically settled his plans for next season at that house. The three principal novelties will be Prof. Parker's "Mona," Giordano's "Mme. Sans-Gene," and Wolf-Ferrari's "Le Donne Curiose." The revival of "The Magic Flute" will not be attempted this year because Frieda Hempel, who would sing the Queen of the Night, has again postponed her visit. The rôle is in Mme. Tetrazzini's répertoire, but the revival is being reserved for the coming of Frieda Hempel. Neither will "Rienzi" be revived this year, but Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" will be sung with Hermann Weill and Emmy Destinn in the chief parts. Two other possible revivals of the season, "William Tell" and "Les Huguenots," have practically been abandoned.

Prof. Parker's "Mona" is the opera which won the $10,000 prize in the Metropolitan's opera contest. It will be given at the Metropolitan for the first time on any stage. It is likely that the title part will be assigned to Mme. Fremstad.

Giordano's setting of Sardou's "Mme. Sans-Gêne" is also to see the light here for the first time, and in the composer's presence. In the cast will be Miss Geraldine Farrar, who, of course, will enact the part of the washerwoman-duchess, and Enrico Caruso, who seems to be destined to play Napoleon.

"Le Donne Curiose" has been given in Munich and other cities, but it is a virtual novelty. Wolf-Ferrari is known here through his choral work, "La Vita Nuova," and through his one-act opera, "Suzanne's Secret." "Le Donne Curiose" ("The Inquisitive Women") is composed to a text arranged from one of Goldoni's comedies. Miss Destinn, Miss Maubourg, and Mr. Scotti will be in the cast. The composer will be present.

Another possibility for the season is "Versiegelt," a one-act opera by Leo Blech, one of the conductors at the Royal Opera at Berlin.

Pavlowa and Mordkin will not dance at the Metropolitan Opera House this season. They will be supplanted, for the year at least, by the Russian organization, to which they originally belonged and which is giving performances at Covent Garden, London, now. Stalls for the opera nights cost a guinea in London, but when the Russians dance the stalls are raised to 30s. In spite of this their success has been so enormous that they are dancing three and four times a week, giving a complete programme by themselves.

The ballets in which they are appearing and from which their American répertoire will be arranged, include: "Le Carneval," an orchestrated version of Schumann's piano suite; "Les Sylphides," with music by Chopin; "Le Pavilion d'Armide," dances from "Prince Igor," "Le Spectre de la Rose," for which Weber's "Invitation to the Dance" furnishes the music; "Narcisse," "Cléopatre," and "Scheherazade."

At the head of the company are Vaslav Nijinsky and Thamara Karsavina. Catherine Geltzer, who is now dancing at the London Alhambra in another ballet, will join forces with the dancers here.

These Russians will first be seen at a Russian festival which will last three days, opening Oct. 16 at Madison Square Garden. In the group which will dance here will be Pavlowa and Mordkin, Karsavina and Geltzer, and the other chief dancers of both sets, with the exception of Nijinsky, who never dances on the same evening with Mordkin. After the first performance the two groups will separate; that headed by Nijinsky and Karsavina to dance at the Metropolitan, with a few performances on tour, and that headed by Pavlowa and Mordkin, after the conclusion of the Madison Square Garden engagement, also to go on tour. When the Russians dance at the Metropolitan they will not be seen in connection with the opera, but will give complete performances by themselves; three or four ballets in conjunction.

London is just now having the satisfaction of seeing many of the great dancers of the world. The Russians, headed by Karsavina and Nijinsky, are dancing at Covent Garden; Catherine Geltzer is at the Alhambra, Pavlowa and Mordkin are at the Palace, Adeline Genee is dancing at the Coliseum, while Lydia Kyasht is dancing Delibes's "Sylvia" at the Empire.

OPEN-AIR PLAY AT COLUMBIA.

Coburn Players Act "Much Ado About Nothing" on the Green.

The Coburn Players began a week's engagement at Columbia University last night, presenting "Much Ado About Nothing" as an outdoor performance. The play was given on the green at 120th Street and Broadway and there was a good audience present. The scenery was composed of the little grove of trees on the Broadway side of the field and the rustic stage was lighted by hidden lamps.

To-night the play will be Gilbert Murray's translation of the "Elektra" of Euripides, to-morrow evening "The Taming of the Shrew," Friday evening "Macbeth," Saturday matinée "As You Like It," and Saturday evening "The Canterbury Pilgrims," by Percy Mackaye.

Eva Tanguay Back from Europe.

Eva Tanguay returned yesterday from Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm in answer, she told the reporters, to a cable received in London from her sister, Mrs. Gilbert of New Haven, who is seriously ill. When Miss Tanguay left here on the White Star liner Baltic on July 1 she said she had contracts for vaudeville abroad that would keep her away from her native land for two years. There was one feature in London that, in her opinion, was superior to New York, and that was the orchestras in the theatres and music halls, which numbered from 40 to 50 performers who could play good music.

"Musical Revue of 1911" to Go on Tour

The management of the Winter Garden announced yesterday that the entertainment, "The Musical Revue of 1911," that was presented at the Winter Garden last season, will go on tour this Fall, after a short engagement here, following the season of the Russian ballets at that house. The new entertainment for the Winter Garden, which is to be presented in a couple of months, will have a new cast of principals, headed by Gaby Deslys.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

John Mason in "As a Man Thinks" will reopen his season at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Monday, Aug. 14. Mr. Mason is still at Siasconset, and Chrystal Herne is at the old family home on Long Island.

Henry W. Savage received a cablegram from his English representative yesterday, announcing the engagement of the English baritone, Lewys James, as an alternate for the roles of Senora and Rance in the English version of "Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West."

Mabel Bert has been engaged by Wagenhals & Kemper for the comedy, "What the Doctor Ordered," that will follow "Seven Days" at the Astor Theatre. Miss Bert and Fritz Williams are the only changes in the cast that was organized last Spring for the comedy.

Lew Dockstader and his minstrels will open their season at Long Branch on Saturday, July 30.

Frank Campeau has been engaged by John Cort for one of the important roles in "Sadie," a comedy-drama by Rupert Hughes, that is to be produced early in October.

Thomas W. Ross will be starred this season in "An Everyday Man," a comedy by Owen Davis, that is to be produced under the management of Frazee & Lederer. The first performance will be given in Chicago on Aug. 19. In Mr. Ross's support will be Florence Nash, Mabel Turner, Ann Bradley, Sarah McVicar, Maggie Fielding, Charles B. Welles, Francis McGinn, Harold St. James and Harry Keane.

MRS. TOWNSEND GETS CHILD.

Court Takes It from Father, Who Is Being Sued for Separation.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 25.—Supreme Court Justice Morschauser to-day awarded to Mrs. Florence Townsend the custody of her young daughter, Florence, who had been attending a school at New Rochelle until it closed for the Summer, and who was then taken away by her father to Portland, Me. A suit for a separation brought by Mrs. Townsend against Geofge Townsend of Edgemere Park, New Rochelle, is pending. Mrs. Townsend is living here with her sister, Miss Sadie McLain.

Townsend was formerly employed by Bacon & Co., a wholesale dry goods firm of New York, and is said to have earned $5,000 a year. In court to-day he said he was without employment and was dependent on a brother for his living expenses.

Justice Morschauser ordered Townsend to have his daughter in White Plains on Saturday next, so that she might be placed in charge of her mother. Mrs. Townsend is to take her daughter to her parents' home at Gloucester, Mass.

The court advised the pair to patch up their differences, but Townsend said that his wife would not see or talk to him.

"You must see him, Mrs. Townsend," said Justice Morschauser, but she retorted: "I don't see why I should."

Mrs. Townsend's bitterness toward her husband is said to be due to the fact that he tried to have her examined by physicians to test her sanity.

CURIOUS CROWD AT WEDDING.

Uninvited Women Ejected from Church at Parker—Ellis Marriage.

Amid flowers and with special music Mrs. Edith Moser Ellis and John Alley Parker, who recently emerged from a series of divorce proceedings and considerable publicity, were married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John S. Allen.

About fifty friends of the couple witnessed the ceremony, entrance being made to the church from the Twenty-ninth Street side. Before the ceremony many curious women stood at the several entrances to the church, waiting to catch a glimpse of the bride. No one without a card was admitted to the church, not even the reporters. During the ceremony, however, several women entered the church by the Fifth Avenue entrance, but were ejected by two of the attendants, who were on guard.

The bride wore a gown of lace over lavender and a hat topped with mauve plumes. She carried a bouquet of orchids. She was unattended. W. C. Warner of Alabama waited upon Mr. Parker as best man. The ushers were Dr. E. N. Wilson and Van Wyck Thorne.

After the church ceremony a small reception was held at the home of the bride, 63 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Mr. Parker, who is a banker at 66 Broadway, lives at 9 West Twenty-eighth Street and has a son. Mrs. Ellis has a daughter, Muriel Field Ellis.

A year ago Mr. Parker brought suit against his wife for divorce and his wife brought a counter-suit, naming Mrs. Ellis, who then had Mrs. Parker arrested on a charge of criminal libel. Mrs. Ellis was exonerated in the Parker divorce case by the jury. Mrs. Parker died in Switzerland last May.

After Mrs. Ellis started suit for divorce her husband began an action for $200,000 damages against Mr. Parker for alienation of his wife's affections. Mrs. Parker at that time also threatened a suit against Mrs. Ellis, but this was never begun.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Two Steamships—The Arrivals.

Liners sailing to-day for Europe and some of their passengers are:

OLYMPIC, (Southampton)—W. S. Accles, Mrs. J. V. Adems, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Andrews, Charles H. Anthony, H. L. Arnold, Miss Irene M. Arthur, Mrs. B. F. Baker, Fred M. Barbour, Miss Phyllis Barton, Hamilton Bassett, Eugene B. Bell, Harry S. Black, William A. Blakeley, Frederick Bliss, Miss Grace E. Bliss, David Bowie, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Burrowes, William Camp, Miss M. Campbell, Clarence H. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, Miss Winifred Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb, Mrs. C. F. Clark, C. C. Clayton, Col. Robert S. Clowry, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Dernham, W. W. Eastman, C. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dixon Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Elliott, Mrs. Henry D. Estabrook, A. M. Fieldin, Miss Margaret Fitler, T. Gaines, Jr., Dr. C. L. Gibson, John Gill, the Rev. Francis and Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. J. F. Graham, H. F. Hadden, Walter R. Hearn, British Consul General, Miss Grace Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mrs. Celeste Hughes, Roland Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Inman, Miss G. Iselon, Mrs. W. H. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. James the Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, William Laidlaw, Mrs. C. H. Latimer, Mrs. E. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Lindsay, F. S. Lucey, R. I. MacKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Morse, Charles A. Munn, John W. T. Nichols, Lord and Lady Pierre, James Brown Potter, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Pyle, Mrs. William W. Rockhill, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lelley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, C. H. Tenney, Suaid Thomson, Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, Mrs. Margaret Stevens, Dr. S. W. Tupper, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Unger, Count Von Rosenburg, Rodman Wanamaker, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Narburg, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Warner, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wilson, Henry A. Wheatly, Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. White, Judge Thomas H. Wilcox, Herschell Williams, Chalmers Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Zerega.

CAMPANIA, (Liverpool)—Miss A. F. Anderson, A. B. Baird, M. T. Barney, George R. Brown, Miss Ruth M. Brown, Thomas Brown, L. S. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Cade, Louis V. Davison Thomas M. Henry, J. Mathers, Miss F. Mathers, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mellor, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Miller, Robert Morris, the Rev. M. O'Brien, Mrs. L. B. Robinson, Prof. F. M. Roser, and C. B. Stranahan

Liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers:

KRNPRINZ WILHELM (Bremen)—Dr. G. Arnold, Mrs. C. Arnold, C. W. Blossom, J. P. Blossom, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Barclay, Miss B. F. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Baird, Chauncey W. Butler, H. T. Clark, M. J. Comerford, J. Howell Cummings, Miss May R. Cummings, Miss E. S. Cummings, S. S. McClure, Miss Eva MacDonald, Miss Emma L. Foote, Miss Dora Glade, Miss M. M. Gibson, Mrs. A. Gardner, Isaac H. Goodman, Miss Anna Glenny, J. Hamlin, A. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Zueker, Roy W. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Marvin, C. Owen, Mrs. W. B. Palmer, George Platt, H. W. Rice, Mrs. F. de Parsons-Storey, Mrs. C. J. Stephens, G. C. Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Wharton, H. C. Toomey, Mr. and Mrs. William Rice Taylor, Mrs. J. B. Clark, H. L. Scales, and Eva Tanguay.

FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE (Bremen)—Walter Sieler, Julius Alt, Miss Ruth McCall, Mrs. W. Gerhardt, Miss Florence Gerhardt, Joseph Holding, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Guilfoyle, F. E. Bernas, Jacob H. Becker, Miss Johanna Freter, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dreyfuss.

Yesterday's Will.

CHARLES JEFFREYS SMITH died July, 1911: left $40,000 personality to be divided equally between his daughters, Minnie E. Smith and Nelley W. Heilmann, both of 50 Morningside Avenue West, Manhattan.

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A "Sea Breeze Lady" has investigated each case and reported the mother and children must get away from the hot tenement districts for a rest and fresh air.

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You will enjoy your vacation the more by making some of these poor tenement homes happy. Think of the joy of anticipation, the benefits and the memories long to be cherished that one of the following possibilities will produce.

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$1 lets a little family enjoy it together.
$2.50 will give a whole week of new life and cheer to a worn-out mother, an aged toiler, or an under-nourished, working girl.
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$125 gives an excursion to 500 mothers and children—for many their only outing.

ONE OF THESE LETTERS WILL MAKE YOU HAPPY

If requested, the A. I. C. P. informs all contributors how their contribution was spent and how much joy it produced.

Send happiness gifts to R. S. Minturn, Treas., Room 210, 105 East 22nd St., THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

AMERICAN BUDDHIST PRIESTS

Ordained for the First Time to Preside Over Temples of the Cult.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Probably for the first time in the history of Buddhism native born Americans have been elevated to the priesthood of that cult in the United States.

Thomas Dryden, W. I. Moody, and Solon C. Leonha Euser, have been ordained by the venerable Swami Maxinananda, Buddhist Bishop of Sacramento, and will have charge of the Seventh Temple of the Udana Karana, just completed and dedicated here.

Dryden, who is known to Buddhists as Kalandra Swami, was appointed pastor of the seventh temple. Moody, now Maitreya Swami, was made assistant and Leonha Euser, whose title is Devadathat Swami, is doctor emeritus.

POPE'S LETTER TO GIBBONS.

Pontiff Assures American Cardinal of His High Esteem.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Cardinal Gibbons to-night made public a letter he received from Pope Pius relative to the celebration of his twofold jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood and the twenty-fifth of his elevation to the Cardinalate.

The Pope congratulates the Baltimore prelate heartily and extends to him, to the members of the Catholic Church in this country, and to all who take part in the jubilee celebrations the apostolic benediction. He recites that the Cardinal is held in as high esteem in the Vatican as in his own country, and adds that "no one has greater reason than we, the chief pastor of the Catholic religion, for deeply rejoicing at these festivities that give us an excellent occasion of manifesting our particular affection for you."

NOTED ACTRESS DROWNED.

Mme. Lantelme, Famed for Her Beauty, Appeared in Realistic Plays.

PARIS, July 25.—Private dispatches received here to-day say that Mme. Lantelme, the noted Parisian actress, was accidentally drowned in the Rhine near the Holland frontier.

Mme. Lantelme was famed for her beauty as much, if not more, than for her talent as an actress. She had appeared in some of the more realistic plays in Paris. In June, 1908, a verdict against her was rendered by a French court because she refused to carry out an agreement to play in Henri Bataille's version of "Manon Lescaut." She gave as her reason that Bataille had made the play too realistic. The case attracted considerable attention, as Mme. Lantelme had previously appeared in some of the most talked-of plays in Paris.

LESS WORK FOR FIREMEN.

New Alarm Service Won't Notify More Companies Than Are Needed.

By means of a new fire alarm service the Fire Department will, beginning to-night, save a vast amount of energy that has been hitherto uselessly expended. The present system of sending a fire alarm to engine houses causes all the engines on one of six circuits to be ready with men and horses, although perhaps only three or four of them will go to the fire. Under the new system on a first alarm only those engines will be notified on a first alarm who would go to the fire on the first and second alarms.

The new system has been perfected by John C. Rennard, the electrical engineer in charge of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau at Fire Headquarters.

Give Priest an Automobile.

Friends presented a fine automobile yesterday to the Rev. Dr. William F. McGinnis, rector of St. Brigid's Catholic Church in Westbury. The occasion was the twentieth anniversary of the ordination of Dr. McGinnis. There was an informal reception and later a banquet in the parish hall in honor of the priest. Father McGinnis was ordained by Cardinal Parocchi July 25, 1891, in the private chapel of the Appolinau College in Rome, and he sang his first mass in the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in St. Peter's in Rome.

Final Divorce Against Nat Goodwin.

Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday granted a final decree of divorce to Edna Goodrich Goodwin against her husband, Nat C. Goodwin, the actor. The suit was tried before J. Campbell Thompson, as referee, last Winter. The decree provides that Mrs. Goodwin may remarry, but her former husband may not during her lifetime.

To-day's Music in the Parks.

THE MALL, CENTRAL PARK.
F. Kaltenborn's Orchestra. At 8 P. M.

PART I.

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

March—"Rakoczy" ..... Berlioz
Overture, No. 3, "Leonore," (Fidelio) ..... Beethoven
"Symphony, No. 5," C minor, Op. 67.
Andante con moto ..... Beethoven
"Symphony, No. 5," C minor, Op. 67.
Scherzo and finale ..... Beethoven
Symphonic Poem, No. 2, "Tasso" ..... Liszt

PART II.

Overture—"Zampa" ..... Herold
Violin solo—"Andante from Concerto" ..... Mendelssohn
Franz Kaltenborn.
Waltz—"One Thousand and One Nights" ..... Strauss
Prelude—Song of the Rhine daughters, arrival of the giants, song of Fricka, arrival of Loge passing through Niebelheim, entrance of the gods into Walhalla, "Das Rheingold" ..... Wagner
Ride of the Valkyries, "Die Walkuere" ..... Wagner

"America."

BRYANT PARK.
Fanciulli's Band.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."

March—"The Winning Fight" ..... Holzman
Fantasie—"Hungarian" ..... Tobani
Idyl—"The Tyrolean and His Love" ..... Zykoff
Paraphrase—"Loreley" ..... Nesvadba
a. Gavotte—"Minnehaha"
b. Patrol—"The Suffragettes," (new) ..... Fanciulli

PART II.

Grand Selection—"Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Medley—"All Alone" ..... Von Tilzer
Sextet from "Lucia" ..... Donizetti
Overture—"William Tell" ..... Rossini
Twostep—"Baby Rose" ..... Christie
"Star-Spangled Banner."

ABINGDON SQUARE PARK.
Usher's Band. At 8 P. M.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."

March—"Kaiser Friedrich" ..... Friedman
Overture—"Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppe
"Invitation à la Valse" ..... Weber
Selections from "The Spring Maid" ..... Rheinhardt
Characteristic—"By the S'wanee River" ..... Myddleton

PART II.

Selection—"Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
Intermezzo—"The Love Dance" from Madame Sherry ..... Hoschna
"Popular Charivari" ..... Recker
Sextet from "Lucia di Lammermoor" ..... Donizetti
Finale—"King Chanticleer" ..... Ayer
"America."

MULBERRY BEND PARK.
Vincent Rosati's Naval Reserve Band.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."

March—"Willow Grove" ..... Arr. by Potente
Waltzes Espagnole—"Mercedes" ..... Gallimberti
Overture—"Omaggio a Bellini" ..... Mercadante
"Dixieland" ..... Haines
Medley Overture ..... Schultz

PART II.

"Raccolta di Canzoni Italiane" ..... Arr. by V. Rosati
Medley March—"Phoebe Jane" ..... Halle
Selection from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Pilgrim's Chorus from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Twostep—"Let Me be Your Mamma" ..... Stultz
"America."

TOTTENVILLE, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.
F. L. Hadkins's Tottenville Band. At 8 P. M.

PART I.

"America."

Selections from "Madame Sherry" ..... Hoschna
Popular song—Selected.
Valse—"Asuree" ..... de Taney
Intermezzo—"After Sunset" ..... Pryor
Coronation March from "Le Prophete" ..... Meyerbeer

PART II.

Selections from "A Stubborn Cinderella" ..... Howard
Waltz—"Dreams, Just Dreams"

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bronx Borough Realty the Feature of the Market—Mutual Life Insurance Co. Sells Big Plot on Southern Boulevard—Scranton Co. Buys L. I. Acreage.

The Borough of the Bronx furnished the chief evidences of activity in the realty market yesterday, among the transactions being one of particular interest in view of the fact that it involved a large tract along the line of the proposed subway. This was a plot of seventeen lots, 421 by 100 feet, on the south side of Southern Boulevard, 54 feet east of Avenue St. John. It was bought by the Marion Holding Company from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and it is stated that the tract will probably be cut up to be resold to builders for improvement. One block north of the property, at Whitlock Street, is the Casanova station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

A large investment deal was made on Overing Street and the immediate vicinity in the sale by F. M. Weiss & Co. for the Maclay Realty Company of ten two-family brick dwellings lately completed, being located respectively at 1,641, 1,643, 1,645, and 1,647 Overing Street, 2,513, 2,515, and 2,523 Maclay Avenue, and 1,638, 1,702, and 1,704 St. Peter's Avenue. The same brokers, in conjunction with Harry Cokeley, resold one of the above houses, that at 1,643 Overing Street, to Joseph Matthews.

In the Washington Avenue section of the Bronx, where there has been considerable activity in realty and building operations lately, the vacant plot on the north side of 163th Street, 85 feet east of Washington Avenue, 50 by 113.54, was sold by Max Cohen, a client of the Herman Arns Company, to the Owl Construction Company, Herman Friedman, President. A building loan has been obtained for the buyers and the latter will immediately improve the property with a six-story apartment house having twenty-two rooms on a floor. Jacob Freeman, as attorney, represented the buyers in the transaction.

Reported Deal on West 71st Street.

The Madison Square Mortgage Company is reported to have sold 120 West Seventy-first Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 21 by 100.5.

Scranton Co. Buys L. I. Acreage.

Morris & Gerard have sold for Jarvis Weed of Stamford, Conn., eighty acres of land located on Broadway, Hicksville, L. I., to the New York, Lackawanna Realty and Bond Company of Scranton, Penn.

This property is considered one of the finest pieces of undeveloped acreage in Hicksville, and will be improved at once.

Bronx.

F. M. Weiss & Co. have sold two lots on the west side of Overing Street, known as Lots 53 and 54, on the William Adee estate, for Herman Wolfson to the Frisby Realty Company.

Also two lots on Walker Avenue, known as Lots 193 and 194, William Adee estate, and for Mary A. Murphy to Annie McDonnell, Lot 159, St. Raymond's Park, being on St. Raymond's Avenue, 23 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The Brown Realty Company has bought from the Schrenk Realty Company sixty-seven lots situated on Chestnut and Doscher Streets and Sutton and Euclid Avenues, Brooklyn, having frontages of 308, 764, 400, and 68 feet, respectively.

$100,000 Queens Deal.

The Kingsleigh Construction Company, of which E. Morris Butler is President and E. Hayes Kauffman Vice President, has purchased from Edward H. Hulman a plot 261 by 115 at the northeast corner of Union Hall and Cumberland Streets, and also a plot 87 by 115 on the east side of Union Hall Street, 87 feet north of Atlantic Street, Jamaica, Borough of Queens.

The company will immediately improve these plots by the erection of eighteen two-family brick houses. Plans for the same were prepared by E. Hayes Kauffman and filed several days ago. The entire operation will represent an investment of nearly $100,000.

Buys Bayonne Factory Site.

Bradish Johnson has purchased at Bayonne 152 lots for immediate improvement, with a large plant for a Manhattan corporation. From Henry Steers 132 lots were purchased, fifty of the latter from a plot having a frontage of 542 feet on the south side of West Second Street, between Newman and Humphreys Avenues, with a depth of 301 feet; sixty-one of the lots comprise a plot 619 by 449, being the two blocks of land bounded by West Third Street and Newman Avenue, West Second Street, and Humphreys Avenue, and the other twenty-two lots include all the land lying between West First Street and the Kill Von Kull in front of the tract.

From Dr. Lucius F. Donahue a plot of seven lots at the northwest corner of West Third Street and Newman Avenue was acquired from Louis Cohen ten lots—five in Newman and five in Garretson Avenue, and from William Hennings a plot of four lots at the northwest corner of West Third Street and Garretson Avenue were bought.

Buys Jersey City Factory Site.

Charles G. Tillinghast of Brooklyn has sold to Harry R. Ward, a Jersey City real estate broker, a tract of thirty lots in the Marion section of Jersey City, opposite the new Lorillard factory. Four lots comprise the northwest corner of Broadway and Van Wagenen Avenue, and others have frontages on Broadway, Corbin Avenue, West Side Avenue, and Tonnele Avenue. The Davis Bournville Company have a factory in the immediate neighborhood, and the Hartford Suspension Company recently purchased a factory site in the same location.

Recent Buyers.

The City Real Estate Company is the buyer of 18 and 20 East Forty-eighth Street, sold recently by Sumner Gerard and Samuel K. Jacobs.

$450,000 Addition to Garden City Hotel.

The Garden City Hotel is to be enlarged by 120 rooms, each with private bath, at an expenditure of $450,000. There is to be a large, new ballroom, a banquet room seating 300 guests, and the present foyer and lounge are to be enlarged and remodeled most attractively. The new addition will front upon the new Stewart Avenue Boulevard that is to be extended around the north side of the hotel. The plans were prepared by Ford, Butler & Oliver, architects, and the contract has been given to the William L. Crowe Construction Company, work to be begun Aug. 1, and completed in time for the Spring of 1912.

Park Avenue Apartments Leased.

Pease & Elliman, as agents for the new apartment house known as 880 Park Avenue, which is owned by the Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue Company, Frederick Johnson, President, announce the following leases of apartments: Two double apartments to Mrs. Frederick Betts and Dr. Alfred Mittendorf, Henry R. Towne, C. D. Smithers, J. B. McDonald, Sterling Postley, D. H. Tenney, Arthur H. Hagan, Mrs. Charles Gates, Heyward Drayton, Frederick Johnson, Halsted Vanderpoel, Mrs. Robert Maclay; and in conjunction with Post & Reese, to Stewart Waller.

Steel Factory Addition.

Plans have been filed by the Crucible Steel Company for the erection of two additional buildings to the large steel plant in Harrison, N. J. One of the buildings will be known as a press department, and will be 61 by 260 feet and 35 feet high. The other building will be used by the treating department and will be 54 by 240 feet and 87 feet high. Both will be constructed of steel, and will cost about $25,000.

Leases.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. have leased the entire building, 104 West Thirtieth Street to the Utility Car Company of Delaware for a term of years.

The contract for the factory building which will be erected at East Newark for the Stewart Hartshorne Company has been awarded to the J. F. Dey Company of Newark. The building will be of brick, three stories in height, and cover an area of 61 by 111 feet. It will cost $25,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

8d St, 88, s s, 46 ft e of Wooster St, 22x75x irregular, three-story building; voluntary sale, knocked down to Sarah Wyman, $25,000.

142d St, 375, n s, 507 ft e of Alexander Av, 18x50, four-story brick tenement and stores; foreclosure sal to Mary E. Gavenisch, $7,955.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Melville Av, s s, 200 ft w of Van Nest Av, for a three-story brick tenement, 25x72; A. Rezzano Co., Angelo Rezzano, 1,734 Adams St, President, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $10,000.

5th Av, e s, 53 ft s of 49th St, for a six-story and basement store and 16ft, 25x90; Peerless Investing Co., 31 Nassau St, owner; Townsend, Steinle & Haskell, architects; cost, $65,000.

176TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Prospect Av, for a four-story brick laboratory, 81x188; Biograph Co., J. J. Kennedy, 11 East 14th St, President, owner; Turner Construction Co., architect; cost, $72,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 161st St, 24.11x100; Denis Fenton to Jacob Ruppert, Corporation, 1,639 3d Av, (mtg $5,000,) June 21; Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; Frame Realty Co. to Anna Sands, Newport, R. I. ,(mtg $7,500,) July 20; Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$1

BAY AV, n s, 120.6 ft w of North St, 100x200, City Island; Henry Freeman to Margie Freeman, at City Island, N. Y., July 25; attorney, H. S. Fleischer, 152 Nassau St..$1

BAY AV, n s, 294.10 ft w of North Av, 50x200; same to same; July 25; attorney, same.$1

BAY AV, n s, adjoining land of John O. Fordham, 75x200; same to same, July 25; attorney, same.....$1

BOONE ST, 38, s s, 25x100; Joseph Rogg to Vincent Fortunato, 133 East 17th St, June 27, (mtg $5,000;) attorneys, Fraser & H., 271 Broadway.....$100

BROOK AV, e s, 22.10x100.6; Annie T. McCabe to John H. Buscall Co., 1,825 Anthony Av, (mtg $3,250,) July 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BROOK AV, e s, 168.1 ft s of 169th St, 22.1x100.6; Catherine Burns to same, (mtg $3,250,) July 24; attorney, same.....$100

COLUMBIA ST, w s, 175 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; Samuel Laber to Ida Sleyer, 246 Rivington St; June 7; attorney Isador Dobrow, 119 Nassau St.....$100

CROTONA PLACE, n w corner of St. Paul's Place, 84.10x50x95.5x51.1; Broad Realty Co. to Josephine Klar and Frank Tucek, 2,100 Creston Av, (mtg $46,000,) July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FINDLAY AV, e s, 390.7 ft n of 169th St, 255.6x100x irregular; Nathan Levy and others to Harry Levy, 225 Bainbridge St, Brooklyn, all title, Jan. 29; attorney, Abraham I. Gordon, 116 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Harry Levy to Bernard Radow, 1,627 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, B. & B. and C. A. G., July 14; attorney, same.....$1

FINDLAY AV, e s, 440.7 ft n of 169th St, 50x100; same to Fannie Ginsberg, 129 Hutchings St., Boston, B. & S. and C. A. G., July 14; attorney, same.....$1

FINDLAY AV, e s, 490.7 ft n of 169th St, 75x100, (error, 2 E. courses;) same to Mary Feins, 8 Harlem St, Boston, B. & S. and C. A. G., July 14; attorney, same.....$1

FINDLAY AV, e s, 565.7 ft n of 169th St, 80.7x101.10x75x100; same to Nathan Levy, 955 Prospect Av, B. & S. and C. A. G., July 14; attorney, same.....$1

FRONT ST, 380, n s, 267.8 ft w of Jackson St, 18.6x70; Joseph Ridley and others to Jacob Kauffman, 314 South 5th St, Brooklyn, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

HOME ST, bounded n by Home St, 120.7 ft e x s by West Farms Road 203.11, and w by Bryant St 157.8 ft; Surety Land Co. to G. Zingales, 319 East 107th St, (mtg $16,000,) B. & S. and C. A. G., July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

JACKSON AV, 766, e s, 25x87.6; Daniel Seymour to Esther A. Stumpf, 766 Jackson Av, July 21, (mtg $5,800;) attorney, L. F. Stumpf, 766 Jackson Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Esther A. Stumpf to Daniel Seymour, 766 Jackson Av, July 21, (mtg $5,800;) attorney, same.....$1

LOT begins at s w corner of Lot 228, map of Prospect Hill estate, at Fordham, 25x31.11; Edward W. Burdick to Josephine Klar, 2,100 Creston Av, and Frank Tucek, 2,100 Creston Av, the estate by courtesy and all right, title, and insurance, quitclaim, and C. A. G., July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Josephine Klar and another to Broad Realty Co, 784 East 156th St, July 21; attorney, same.....$100

LOT conveyed by Shields to party 1st part, recorded Sept. 7, 1910, in Liber 92, Page 328; City and County Contract Co. to New York, Westchester & Boston R. R. Co., Grand Central Terminal, 45th St and Lexington Av, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway; contract omitted.

LOT 8, map of 250 lots of Thompson Rose estate; Henry Rampone, executor, to Victorine Rampone, 4,184 Barnes Av, April 22; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 849 Broadway. $3,000

LOT 8, map of 250 lots Thompson Rose estate; Maria Rampone to same, release lower, April 22; attorney, same.....$1

LOTS 156 to 168, map of 181 lots Varian estate; John M. Linck to Josephine Linck, 1,047 Trinity Av, Dec. 24, 1905; address, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.....$1

MAPES AV, n w s, n e ½ of Lot 110, map of East Tremont, 33x150; Charles P. Hallock to Sarah J. Schaefer, Jr., 2,284 Beaumont Av, (mtg $3,000,) July 12; Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

MORRIS AV, e s, 77.6 ft s of 5th St, 50x105.6; Josephine Klar to Broad Realty Co., 784 East 156th St, July 21, (mtg $3,300;) Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARCELS 1 to 4, in deed from the City and County Contract Co., parties 1st part, recorded in Liber 94, Page 132, July 22, 1910; New York, Westchester & Boston R. R. Co. to the City and County Contract Co., 45th St and Lexington Av, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; contract omitted.

PLOT begins at line of New York and Port Chester R. R. Co., 35.5 ft n of Boston Post Road, and at point 70 ft at right angles in s e direction from centre line of N. Y., W. & B. R. R. 111x24.7x irregular, contains 0.041 acres; City and County Contract Co. to New York, Westchester & Boston R. R. Co., 45th St and Lexington Av, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SCHIEFFELINS LANE, n e s, 70 ft, at right angles n w from centre line of N. Y. W. & Boston R. R., runs n w 31.11x122 and 210.9x n e, 143.8 and 84.9 and 100x156.8x40x42.10x 8.1x s e 380.4x s w 35.5 and 68.9 and 478.2 to beginning, contains 5.061 acres; Boston Post Road, n s, 70 ft, at right angles, s e from centre line of said railway, contains 0.020 acres; plot begins 70 ft at right angles s e from centre line of said railway, and 172 ft n e of Boston Post Road, runs e 48.10 ft s w 29.1x33 to beginning, contains 0.011 acres; N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R. Co. to City and County Contract Co., 45th St and Lexington Av, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 100x100; Wahlig & Sousin Co to Wahlig & Sousin Construction Co, 1,322 Southern Boulevard, July 24, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, George A. Ewing, 280 Broadway.$1

1ST AV, s w corner of 162d St, 50x100; John M. Linck to Rosa Linck, 1,047 Trinity Av, (mtg $20,000,) Oct. 28, 1908; address, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.....Gift

2D AV, s e corner of 1st St, 100x100, Ollinville; Adelaide McKeon to George Graham, 3,549 White Plains Road, July 24, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, T. E. Clocke, 2,022 Boston Road.....$100

3D AV, n s, w 33.4 ft of Lot 838, map of Wakefield, 38.4x114; Annie H. McEvoy to Adeline Cahn, 2,540 Grand Av, (mtg $1,100,) July 21; attorney, A. O. Ernst, 176 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, 2,523 and 2,527, e s, 40x100; 7th Av, 2,533 and 2,535, e s, 40x103; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co. to Eli M. Cohen, 174 Hollywood Av, Far Rockaway, (mtg $72,000,) July 17; attorneys, Hays, H. & W., 115 Broadway.....$1

8TH AV, s s, 66.8 ft e of line between Lots 1,045 and 109, being part of Lot 1,045, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114, except part for 222d St, Charles F. Wille as Commissioner; William Wilkinson to Grace L. Schneider, 656 East 222d St, all title, B. & S., July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$2,000

10TH ST, 370 East, s w s, 25x92.3; 102d St, 212 East, s s, 25x100.11; 5th Av, 1,351, e s, 25.3x100; Samuel Werner to Fannie Werner, 316 West 94th St, July 21, (mtg $6,500;) attorneys, May & Jacobson, 13 Park Row.$1

11TH AV, s e corner of 43d St, 25x100; Mary D. Dattwyler to Patrick G. Tighe, Yonkers, N. Y., July 19, (mtg $14,370;) attorney, Patrick L. Ryan, 220 Broadway.....$1

20TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 28.6x92; Ida C. Bracher to Martin Holding Co., (mtgs $152,800,) April 29, 1910; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Martin Holding Co. to William Duncan, 154 Noble St, Brooklyn, (mtgs $152,800,) June 20; attorney, same..$100

SAME PROPERTY; William Duncan to Edward P. Slevin, 635 West 115th St, July 21, mtgs $125,000;) attorney same.....$100

26TH ST, 222 to 224 East, s s, 50x100; Thomas L. Goodwin to Bertha M. Goodwin, 1,266 Brook Av, July 22; address, 1,266 Brook Av.....$1

86TH ST, 149 East, ns, 19x98.9; Fred. Ingraham to Christine Stralton, 435 West 123d St, all title, quitclaim, July 22; attorney, Louis Wertheimer, 302 Broadway.....$1

47TH ST, 531 West, n s, 25x100.5; Thomas Costello to Hartley Open Stair Tenement Co., 20 Broad St, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

48TH ST, 20 East, s s, 25x100.5; Susan L. Vivian and another, trustees, &c., of Marshall O. Roberts, to Sumner Gerard, 101 Park Av, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$115,000

SAME PROPERTY; Sumner Gerard to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, (mtg $85,000,) B. & S. and C. A. G., July 24; attorneys, same.....$100

48TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.6; Louis Segelbohm to Reuben Kleinman, 67 East 109th St, July 20, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Morris R. Rabinovitch, 280 Grand St..$1

75TH ST, 415 East, n s, 23x102.2; Samuel Birnbaum and Eliza, his wife, to Mary Birnbaum, 415 East 75th St, all title, July 21; attorney, Abraham Cohen, 132 Nassau St.....$1

83D ST, 153 West, n s, 20x102.2; August Crusius, executor, &c., of Emily Crusius, to George Form, 111 West 83d St, (mtg $14,000,) July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$15,500

SAME PROPERTY, release dower; Meta Crusius, widow, to same, quit claim, May 24, 1911; attorney same.....$1

86TH ST, 207 E, n s, 207 ft e of Avenue A, 21x102.2; John Leibach to Marguerite E. Schaefer, 526 East 86th St, July 24, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Frank Herwig, 93 Nassau St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Marguerite E. Schaefer to Amelia Leibach, 526 East 86th St, July 24, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, same.....$100

118TH ST, 326 East, n s, 25x100.11; Kate, wife of Ike Berger, to Eliza Aug, 1,107 Castleton Av, West New Brighton, S. I., (mtg $18,600 and all liens,) July 24; attorneys; Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St.....$1

126TH ST, 66 East, 20x99.11; May L. Blake to Isaac W. Goodhue, Paterson, N. J., July 20, (mtg $8,500;) address, 43 Exchange Place. $1

129TH ST, 113 East, n s, 25x99.11; J. F. Jarvis to William P. Crawford, 812 West 28th St, (mtg $15,000,) July 1; attorneys, C. H. & W. A. Young, 76 William St.....$1

139TH ST, n s, 194.11 ft w of 7th Av, 19.2x 99.11, Edward D. O'Brien to Louis Fuhs, at New Rochelle, N. Y., July 26; Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$1

146TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Frame Realty Co. to Nassau Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St, July 20; Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$1

180TH ST, 311 East, n s, 16.8x100; George B. Pattison to Charles B. Weber, 4,305 Park Av, July 10, (mtg $2,350;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

191ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of Hughes Av, 50x100; Abram Epstein to Elias A. Ruthizer and another, 54 East Broadway, July 24; attorneys, Goldstein & G., 366 Broadway.....$100

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BALCOM, Irving, to Susan A. Berrian, 126 Fordham East; Lots 538 to 548, map of Selm homestead, July 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Berrian, 141 Broadway....$2,000

BROWER, Matilda W., to Marion J. Barkley, 22 East 47th St; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 106th St, 30.11x61, prior mtg $65,000, July 25, due as per bond; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

BROWNE, James H., and others to Grace L. Horton, 2,981 Broadway; 169th St, 353 East, 19.11x90, July 24, 1 year; attorney, W. F. Duckworth, 61 Park Row.....$1,000

BUSCH, Albert, to German Savings Bank, 100 East 14th St; Water St, 601, s s, 25.8x69.11, July 24, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$6,500

CHARLES HERMAN REALTY CO. to Ruth B. Naething, Ridgefield Park; Fulton St, 118, s s, 25x80, July 20, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $10,000

SAME to same; Fulton St, 120, s s, 25.3x82.3, July 21, 5 years, 6 p. c.; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

COHEN, Eli M., to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St; 7th Av, e s, 40 ft s of 147th St, 40x100, July 24, 5 years; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$38,000

COHEN, Eli M., to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St; 7th Av, e s, 40 ft n of 146th St, 40x100, July 24, 5 years; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$38,000

CURRY, May L., and others to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway; 50th St, 238 and 240 West, 50x100.5, July 24, 3 years, as per bond; address, 160 Broadway. $15,000

DANZIGER, Simon, to Fannie Goldstein, 169 East 112th St; 112th St, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x89.7, prior mtg $16,500, July 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. J. Knobloch, 150 Nassau St.....$1,600

DUNCAN, William, to Martin Holding Co., 1 Madison Av; 20th St, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 28.6x92, June 30, due April 9, 1913; attorneys, Sproull, H. & S., 1 Madison Av.....$10,000

FINE, Isaac, to Pemberton H. Powel, at Newport, R. I.; Brook Av, w s, 362.7 ft s of 121st St, 10x30.2, July 24, 3 years 6 p. c.; attorney, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.$2,000

KRABO-ERNST REALTY CO. to John Eggers, 571 East 140th St; 180th St, s s, 140 ft w of Vyse Av, 40x110, prior mtg $31,000, July 24, 2 years, 6 p. c.; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

LEO, Louis, to Antonio Tresza, 329 East 114th St; Pleasant Av, 289, w s, 15x74, prior mtg $5,000, July 25, due as per bond; attorneys, Pantell & G., 63 Park Row.....$1,000

LEPANTO, Salvatore, to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av; Lots 3 and 4, map of 87 lots of Nellie Marvin, July 22, due Dec. 1, 1914; attorneys, Lexow, M. & W., 43 Cedar St.... $4,000

LUCHT, John, to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av; Rollins Av, w s, Lot 767, map of Milton, Port Morris, 50x128.7, July 24, due June 1, 1913; attorney, Lexow, M. & W., 43 Cedar St.....$1,000

LYMAN BUILDING CO. to Andrew J. Robinson Co., 123 East 23d St; Madison Av, 507 to 511, 100.5x47.9, prior mtg $250,000, July 5, due as per bond; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$40,000

LYNCH, Mary, to Emeline C. Livingston, at Oak Hill, N. Y.; 8th Av, s w corner of 145th St, 28x99/11, July 24, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. R. Brown, 105 West 40th St.... $12,000

MACKAY, Henry V., to Florence S. Speranza, at Irvington, N. Y.; Tinton Av, w s, 147.10 ft n of 168th St, 20.5x100, July 19, 5 years; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.$6,000

McLAUGHLIN, William F., to Prospect Investing Co., at Purchase, N. Y.; Creston Av, w s, 93 ft s of 183d St; 5 lots, each 20x120; 5 mtgs, each $4,500, July 24, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, S. W. Collins, 99 Wall St....$22,500

McLAUGHLIN William F., to Prospect Investing Co., at Purchase, N. Y.; same property, July 24; 5 mtgs, each $840, 1 year, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$4,200

OCHSNER, Emelie, to Sadie B. Clocke, 520 West 183d St; Gray St, w s, 250 ft n of McGraw Av, 80x100, July 24, due July 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, T. E. Clocke, 2,022 Boston Road.....$1,500

PALMER, Dwight O., to Louise V. Greseler, 570 East 136th St; Nelson Av, w s, 75.2 ft n of 166th St, 25x101.10, July 20, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Louis Meekes, 950 Ogden Av.....$1,000

PATCH, Joseph N., to William G. Wood and another, trustees, New Rochelle, N. Y.; 240th St, n s, 113 ft w of McLean Av, 84.4x 75.6, July 24, 3 years; attorney, R. K. Brown, 320 Broadway.....$5,000

RAMPONE, Victorine, to Joseph Mella, 223 East 53d St; Lot a, map of Thompson Rose estate, June 29, 5 years; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 846 Broadway.....$4,000

RAZZANO, Vincenzo, and another to Indelli & Conforti Co., 125th St and East River; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 142d St, 30.10x96.1, prior mtg $28,000, July 25, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Morris Leight, 309 Broadway.....$12,000

REALE, Maria G. P., to Pasquale Reale, 192 Bleecker St; Crotona Av, w s, 154.8 ft s of 182d St, 22.1x100, Nov. 28, due as per bond; attorneys, Polizzi & Co., 192 Broadway..$500

ROSENBERG, Ferdinand, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Lots 612 to 620 and 635 to 640, map of land of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island, and Lots 633 and 634, same map, July 24, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$18,000

SCHAIE, Alvina, to Ansorge & Co., 120 Broadway; 117th St, 60 West, 25x100.11, prior mtg $21,000, July 10, due as per bond; attorney, C. E. Sutherland, 120 Broadway.....$3,000

SCHNEIDER, Grace L., to Henry Chamberlain, at Kings Park, L. I.; 222d St, s s, 580 ft w of White Plains Road, 33.4x39.9, July 24, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, James B. Meyer, 92 William St.....$3,000

SCHULER, Sophia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Hughes Av, 2,250, e s, 20.5x100, July 25, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$4,000

SAME to same; Hughes Av, 2,246, e s, 18.3x 100, July 25, due as per bond; same....$4,500

SICHERMAN, Abraham, and another to Max Seecherman and others, 207 East 14th St; 100th St, 331 East, 37.6x100.11, July 6, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, May Steindler, 122 Columbia St.....$2,725

STRAITON, Christine, to Julius Nahm, 469 5th Av; 86th St, 149 East, 19x98.9; 87th St, s s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; 86th St, 219 East, 21x98.9; 86th St, 223 East, 22x98.9; 88th St, 305 East, 25x99.1, July 24, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis Westheimer, 302 Broadway.....$6,500

TITUS, Susan, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 87th St, 131 East, 16.5x 100.7, July 25, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$6,000

URIS, Harris H., to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway; 26th St, 515 to 519 West, 63.6x 98.9, July 25, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$48,000

WERNER, Samuel, to Louis Werner, 200 West 113th St; 10th St, 870 East, 25x92.3; 102d St, 212 East, 25x100.11; 5th Av, 1,351, e s, 25.3x100, July 21, due as per bond; attorneys, May & J., 13 Park Row.....$6,500

YONDELMAN, Harris, to Wilhelmina Fuhr, 3,268 Hull Av; 65th St, 170 West, 25x100.5, July 24, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis H. Levin, 320 Broadway.....$5,000

ZINGALES, G., to Surety Land Co., 35 Nassau St; Home St, s s, at e s of Bryant Av, —x—, prior mtg $16,000, June 14, due as per bond; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $2,000

Satisfied Mortgages.

With name and address of lender's attorney.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 25x100, March 20, 1905; Isaac Schmiedler and Irving Bachrach to American Mortgage Co.; Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$1,500

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 179th St, 50x85, June 19, 1908; Cathleen Turney to Herbert R. Limburg; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

AUDUBON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 179th St, 50x 85, June 19, 1908; Cathleen Turney to Ida L. Hofeller; Samuel W. Weiss, 45 Wall St.....$35,000

BERGEN AV, 597, w s, 25x100, Jan. 30, 1906; Henry Kelling and Mary, his wife, to Caroline A. B. Sims; George W. Dease, 150 Nassau St.....$2,500

GRAY ST, w s, 250 ft n of McGraw Av, 25x 100, Feb. 7, 1911; Emelie Oehsner, 151 Luquet St, Brooklyn, to Sadie B. Clocke; T. E. Clocke, 2,022 Boston Road.....$600

LOT 88, map (1,119) Dore Lyon property, at Westchester, Sept. 14, 1908; Martin Pletscher and Elise, his wife, to John Doll, 1,827 Amethyst St; Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St.....$4,500

LOT 52, Block 474, Map 900, subdivision of property of Henry D. Tiffany, part of Fox estate, begins n w s of Intervale Av, 878.11 ft s w of Home St, 25x127.11x25x126.7, July 23, 1902; Lavinia E. Patrick to Frederick Hoffman; Ernest Hall, 64 William St..$1,700

LOT 81, Block 2,514, map of 272 lots of Kemp estate, begins w s of Melrose Av, 75.2 ft n of 166th St, 25x100.10x25x100, Nov. 10, 1906; Dwight O. Palmer to Theodore Faulhaber; Robert W. Todd, 229 Broadway. $2,900

LOTS 35 to 39, Map 1,079 of subdivision of property in trust by Mary P. Tucker, being all of triangular block having frontage on Bryant St 157.8 ft, on Home St 120.6 ft, on West Farms Road 203.11 ft, July 21, 1910; Whalen-Hadley, Inc., to Surety Land Co.; Stoddard & M., 135 Broadway.....$3,000

LOTS 15 to 17, Map 63 of lands in Kip Bay, 1-9 part and all right, title, and interest, party of the first part in same, lot 15 being 15x40.7x24.3x98.9x100.11, each of the other lots being 25x99.8, July 24, 1908; Walter C. Lyons to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

MADISON AV, 1,604, mortgage on fixtures, &c., June 25, 1910; Rosie Fox to London Realty Co.....$350

McLEAN AV, s w s, 88 ft n of 4th Av, (now 240th St,) 36x irregular, Nov. 25, 1908; Joseph N. Patch to Carl Ernst, 316 West 95th St; West. and Bronx T. and M. Co., 124 Railroad Av, White Plains.....$2,000

SHERIFF ST, w s, 25x100, Nov. 26, 1908; Lazarus and Annie Levy to Viola Hahn, 1,242 Madison Av; Stroock & S., 30 Broad St. $3,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 161.10 ft n of Home St, 25x115.9x25x113.11, July 7, 1890; Eugenio Villario to Charles Langdon Perry, Schenectady, N. Y.; Lowery, S. & A., 3 Broad St.....$800

TINTON AV, w s, 147.10 ft n of 168th St, 20.5x110, Jan. 18, 1901; Thomas Farley and Elizabeth, his wife, to Florence C. Speranza; Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$6,000

WATER ST, 601, s s, 25.8x70, July 5, 1899; Albert Busch to the Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$7,500

1ST AV, 231, w s, 20x60, Aug. 3, 1909; Harris Lurrie to Theresa Hirsch, 121 St. Nicholas Av; Moses Goodman, 287 Broadway....$4,000

1ST (now 163d) ST, n s, 115 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 32x106x irregular, Jan. 25, 1911; Eliza and Alois Osterkorn to Yonkers Security Co., Yonkers, N. Y.; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$624

3D AV, 1,791, e s, 25.2x105, Feb. 9, 1909; Samuel Jaffe and Fannie, his wife, to Louis Spiegel, 116 Centre St.....$3,500

7TH AV, 2,533 and 2,535, e s, 40x101, Feb. 11, 1908; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co. to Montefiore Home, a hospital for chronic invalids and country sanitarium, &c., 138th St and Broadway; Stroock & S., 30 Broad St.....$36,000

7TH AV, e s, 40 ft s of 146th St, 40x100, Oct. 20, 1908; same to Belle G. Bernheimer, executrix, and L. S. Bernheimer and H. S. Glazier, executors of Jacob S. Bernheimer, deceased; owner, Eli M. Cohen, 174 Hollywood Av, Far Rockaway, L. I.; Sigmund Wechsler, 32 Broadway.....$36,000

8TH AV, e s, 124.10 ft n of 125th St, 24.9x100, Feb. 15, 1905; Ferdinand W. Geiler and Katherine, his wife, to George W. Grote, 207 West 137th St; George H. Lembach, 247 West 125th St.....$17,000

11TH ST, 50 West, s s, 21.8x94.10, June 20, 1910; Maria T. McAvoy to Arthur B. Lapsley, Pomfret Centre, Conn.; Wallace Butler, 54 Wall St.....$23,500

20TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 28.6x92, July 24, 1908; Acme Building Co. to Frank B. Martin, Paris, France; Atwater & C., 43 Cedar St.....$2,800

SAME PROPERTY, Feb. 15, 1907; same to same; State Realty and Mortgage Co., 11 Pine St.....$65,000

27TH ST, 34 West, mortgage of personal property, May 13, 1910; Joseph Barth to Marie Gotilieb.....$3,400

28TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, Dec. 2, 1887; J. Edgar Leaycraft and Caroline, his wife, to the Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway; Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$18,000

44TH ST, n s, 186.8 ft e of 3d Av, 434x100.5, Sept. 22, 1908; Robert E. Kelly to Christian D. Meyer; owner, Etagloo Holding Co, 59 William St; Gust

STEEL TRUST PAYS USUAL DIVIDENDS

Earnings Last Quarter Better Than Preceding One, but Short of Second Quarter Last Year.

IMPROVEMENT IN SURPLUS

But Figures Are Far Behind In Comparison with 1910—Substantial Gains All Around Over March Quarter.

The Directors of the United States Steel Corporation met yesterday and declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and 1¼ per cent. on the common. The earnings for the quarter ended June 30 were $28,108,520, an increase over the preceding quarter of $4,580,317, but a decrease from the same quarter last year of $12,062,440. The balance available for dividends was $14,527,877, as against $12,689,855 for the quarter ended March 31, after charging this quarter $2,751,294 more to subsidiary sinking funds, depreciation, and extraordinary replacements.

The surplus for the last quarter was $1,869,177, a substantial gain over the quarter ended with March, when it was $31,155. The condition of trade this year, as compared with 1910, however, is shown by the difference between the present surplus and that for the same period last year, which was $13,910,093.

The company's earnings for the six months of the current year were $41,627,723, as against $77,787,835 in 1910, and the surplus for the half year $1,900,332, compared with $7,181,656.

The earnings by months and for the full quarter, dividends, and other deductions from income compare with the March quarter and the June quarter last year as follows:

EARNINGS.	Quarter Ended June 30, 1911.	Quarter Ended May 31, 1911.	Quarter Ended June 30, 1910.
First month....	9,412,573	5,869,416	13,414,956
Second month...	9,590,444	7,180,928	13,229,289
Third month...	9,105,503	10,468,859	13,526,715
Total earnings..	28,108,520	23,519,203	40,170,960
Loss sub-divided among sinking funds and depreciation and extraord'y replacement bds.	6,268,680	3,517,386	6,290,205
Net earnings...	21,839,840	20,001,817	33,880,755
Deduct., int., & corpora'n sinking	7,311,963	7,311,962	7,311,962
Balance	14,527,877	12,689,855	26,568,793
Dividends:			
Pref., 1¾ p. c.	6,304,919	6,304,919	6,304,919
Com. 1¼ p. c...	6,353,781	6,353,781	6,353,781
Surplus for the quarter	1,869,177	31,155	13,910,093

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

7,056. PIG IRON.—An American Consular officer in Russia transmits the name of a firm in his district which desires about 1,000 tons of pig iron. Should the American product be found satisfactory it is likely that additional orders will follow.

7,057. SUPPLIES FOR EGYPTIAN COAST GUARDS.—Consul D. R. Birch of Alexandria transmits to the Bureau of Manufactures a copy of the specifications for articles required by the Egyptian Coast Guard Administration for the year 1912. Tenders, however, must be submitted to the Director of Stores, Coast Guard Administration, Alexandria, before noon on Aug. 15, 1911.

7,058. ADDITION TO GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN VANCOUVER.—Consul A. E. Smith of Victoria reports that tenders will be received by the British Columbia Minister of Public Works, not later than Aug. 15, 1911, for the erection and completion of an addition to the Parliament Buildings at Victoria. Drawings, specifications, &c., may be seen at the Department of Public Works, Vancouver.

7,059. STREET PAVING.—Consul A. B. Cooke of Patras, Greece, reports that the City of Patras proposes to make improvements in the regrading and relaying of its street beds. The first division of these improvements will consist of some 20,000 square yards of street bed in compressed asphalt (asphalte comprimee) and some 6,000 square yards of pavement in rubber asphalt, (asphalte caoutchoukee.) Several European firms have sent representatives to Patras with the hope of securing the contract. The successful party will probably be able to handle other contracts of the same nature.

7,060. BUTTER, LARD, FLOUR, AND SHOES.—An American Consul in Malta reports that a firm in his district desires to represent American exporters of butter, lard, flour, preserves, and cheap shoes. The shoes should retail in Malta at $1.75 per pair.

7,061. STREET PAVING.—An American Consul in Canada reports that tenders were to be opened July 21 for approximately 14,450 superficial yards of asphaltic macadam or other approved paving. The Consul thought the contract would probably be awarded to a local firm, who would be in the market for the materials for the work.

7,062. COCOA.—A firm in Portugal which is a large producer of cocoa on the Island of St. Thome informs an American Consular officer that it desires to make a contract to sell this article for a term of six to ten years at a fixed price.

7,063. STEEL BEAMS.—An American Consul in Mexico transmits blueprints of two floors of a new Government building to be erected in his district. The architect desires bids for steel beams for the same as soon as possible. The beams are to be about 200 millimeters high and 9 to 10 centimeters wide, to be placed about one meter apart. They are to be shipped by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the price to be free on board a certain place.

7,064. MOTOR BOATS, LEAD, TIN, &c.—The Bureau of Manufactures is in receipt of a letter from a business man in the Levant requesting that he be put in touch with reliable American manufacturers of motor boats, pig lead, lifts, tin in bars or pigs, coffee mills, and ultramarine. The writer states that the motor boats are for Government use.

7,065. OIL TRACTORS WITH PLOWING OUTFIT.—An American Consular officer in Russia transmits the application of a business man in his district for introduction to manufacturers of oil tractors with plowing outfit in the United States. The applicant will pay part cash with the order, and the balance upon the arrival of the goods.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Following is the forecast for the cotton and grain States as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for Wednesday and Thursday:

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; light, variable winds.

Florida—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; light, variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair, except unsettled and probably showers in extreme southern portion Wednesday and Thursday; light, variable winds.

Western Texas—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday

Utah—Overcast; probably showers by Wednesday night or on Thursday.

Oklahoma—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday, increasing cloudiness.

Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky.—Fair weather and rising temperature Wednesday and Thursday.

Ohio and Indiana—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; rising temperature; light westerly winds, becoming variable.

Illinois and Wisconsin—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer; light westerly winds, probably shifting to southerly by Wednesday night.

Lower Michigan—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; rising temperature; light westerly winds, shifting to southerly Wednesday night.

Upper Michigan—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; light westerly winds, shifting to southerly Wednesday night.

Minnesota—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday, unsettled; moderate south and southwest winds.

Iowa and Missouri—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday, increasing cloudiness.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday, probably local showers and cooler.

Nebraska and Kansas—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday, unsettled.

BANK ACCOUNTS JUGGLED.

Union Bank Inquiry Turns to Charges Made Three Years Ago.

The investigation of the affairs of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn was confined yesterday to charges of irregularities made three years ago before Clark Williams, then State Superintendent of Banks. At that time the charges were placed in the hands of the District Attorney and the Kings County Grand Jury, but no indictments followed.

The present investigation is being conducted before Edward L. Dodge, appointed by Gov. Dix. Assemblyman Louis E. Goldstein, as special counsel for the Banking Department, constantly yesterday referred to testimony given before Mr. Williams when the bank, then known as the Mechanics and Traders', closed for the first time.

In questioning Mr. Williams, who was on the stand for the greater part of the session, Mr. Goldstein laid great stress on the stories about an alleged juggling of the account of Mrs. Elizabeth Cheseborough. It was alleged that a charge of $100,000 was made against this account to cover a loan for two days, the supposed falsification being intended "to make things look better."

Mr. Williams testified yesterday that at the hearing before him David A. Sullivan, who was President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, said that he knew nothing of the alleged juggling of the account until some time after the thing had been done. Mr. Sullivan thought it was merely a result of "amateur bookkeeping." Mr. Williams sent his report of the investigation to District Attorney Clarke, saying that, while he could not say what crime had been committed, the affair seemed to him to be "immoral," and that he believed there was forgery, if not larceny, in the juggling of the Cheeseborough account, if the charge against the account was made without the knowledge or consent of Mrs. Cheeseborough.

Mr. Goldstein asked Mr. Williams if he did not think that the State, because of the present State banking laws, should make good to depositors losses suffered through the closing of banks. Mr. Williams did not think so, because the Banking Superintendent had no authority to say whom a bank should employ. Mr. Williams thought it would be wise if the State adopted the methods used by the Federal authorities in prosecuting bank cases.

Mr. Sullivan appeared at the hearing yesterday and went on the stand, although he had not been summoned as a witness. He said he wished to correct testimony given on Monday by Mr. Williams. The latter testified that at the hearing before the Banking Department three years ago Mr. Sullivan had been contradicted in his testimony. Mr. Sullivan said that the testimony had been misstated to Mr. Williams, and that he was not contradicted. He said he would attend every session of the investigators and was ready to aid them in any way that he could.

An adjournment was taken until next Monday.

CITY POSTAL BANK PLANS.

New York's Postmaster Receives Instruction How to Accept Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Postmaster General Hitchcock to-day held a conference with the Postmasters of New York, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis regarding the opening of the postal savings banks in those cities on Aug. 1. The installing of the system in these large cities is a great undertaking, and the Postmasters have been summoned to Washington by Mr. Hitchcock that they might be given personal instructions on how to handle the business.

Up to the present the system has been operated only in second-class Post Offices, where the population is small. Until it has been given a thorough trial in the four cities, whose Postmasters are here to-day, it will not be extended to the branch offices or substations in those cities.

On the conclusion of the conference here the Postmasters will return to their cities and take up the matter of organizing their corps of assistants and in perfecting details in preparation for the opening. The supplies, such as certificates of deposit and miscellaneous blanks, are now being forwarded to the offices.

FITZHUGH SMITH EVICTED.

Fought to Stay in House He'd Lived In for Half a Century.

From papers filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday it became known that Fitzhugh Smith, a well-known character in Greenwich Village, who says President Lincoln gave him credit for breaking the backbone of the rebellion, was ejected from his home at 769 Greenwich Street a few days ago.

The house in which Smith had lived for half a century was recently acquired by the Manhattan Freehold Company, which acquired title following the sale of the premises under foreclosure. Smith refused to vacate and personally appeared in the Supreme Court to fight the ejectment proceedings. Justice Cohalan listened patiently to the veteran, but could not aid him, and on July 17 Deputy Sheriff Frank Scherer, Jr., ejected Smith and other tenants.

Smith, when in court, showed a reporter printed circulars containing an autograph letter from President Lincoln, who commended Smith for his brave stand in an action near Harper's Ferry, in which he stopped a threatened rout of Union infantry by the Confederates.

HIGHWAY BONDS LISTED.

State Issues for Road and Park Improvements Sell for 103½.

The New York State 4 per cent. bonds recently issued to the amount of $10,000,000 for the improvement of highways and $2,500,000 for the improvement and extension of the Palisades Inter-State Park were listed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. There were two sales during the day of $1,000 each at 103½. This price corresponds with the last sale on Monday on the Curb, where the bonds had been traded in, when issued, for some time. They sold above 104 on the Curb until the list of awards was announced, showing an average of a little over 103, when they began to decline in the outside market and gradually reached the level at which they were held yesterday on the Exchange.

Appointed to Grade Commission.

Cambridge Livingston was appointed a member of the Change of Grade Damage Commission yesterday by Mayor Gaynor to succeed Michael J. Flaherty, who died last week. Mr. Livingston is a lawyer in the office of Joseph H. Choate, 40 Wall Street. He is a graduate of Harvard. His salary as Commissioner will be $3,000 a year.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant

Fair, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Goldstein, notions and gloves; 221 Fourth Avenue.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. Samuel, laces and ribbons; 4 Washington Place.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; M. K. Rodman, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street.
Robinson-Strauss Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss I. Buchman, hats; 621 Broadway.
Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; N. E. Church, dress goods and silks; 75 Spring Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. F. Custer, jewelry and notions; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker Street.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. G. Cameron, cloaks and suits and new furnishing goods; Miss M. E. McLaughlin, laces and trimmings; 214 Church Street.
Henchey, P. E., Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. E. Henchey, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Savoy.
Levy Brothers Dry Goods Company, Houston, Texas; E. H. Hahlo, cloaks, suits, and waists; 40 West Twenty-second Street.
Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss N. L. Dunlap, infants' wear; 200 Fifth Avenue.
Capwell, H. C., Company, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. G. Reed, millinery; 16 East Eighteenth Street.
Pacific Outfitting Company, Seattle, Wash.; F. Bauer, cloaks and suits; Mrs. A. Shominski, millinery; 114 Fifth Avenue.
Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Decatur, Ill.; C. A. Gille, domestics and dress goods; 31 Union Square.
Boston Store, Fort Smith, Ark.; Mrs. G. Frink, cloaks and suits; 114 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Wellington.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; E. C. Willis, hosiery and gloves and underwear; 2 Walker Street.
Hale, J. M., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. C. McCarthy, hosiery and underwear; 885 Broadway; Hotel Flanders.
Kline Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; J. H. Moser, domestics; 214 Church Street.
Furchgott, M., & Sons, Charleston, S. C.; O. Furchgott, linings and furnishing goods; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Jarrell Ballard Company, El Paso, Texas; J. C. Ballard, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.
Moch, S., Pueblo, Col., cloaks, suits, and millinery; Manhattan Square Hotel.
Manlove, F. L., Cincinnati, Ohio, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.
Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, laces, fancy goods, clothing, gloves, and furnishing goods; 75 Leonard Street.
Kline Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; C. W. Lantz, upholstery goods; C. Hedberg, dress goods, silks, and linings; 214 Church Street.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. C. Hyde, upholstery goods, ladies' and infants' wear; J. I. H. Wright, hosiery, gloves, and white goods; 72 Leonard Street.
MacBain & Hyslop, Roanoke, Va.; Mr. Campbell, white goods; 55 White Street.
Porteous & Mitchell Company, Norwich, Conn.; W. T. Rogers, boys' clothing; 55 White Street.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. W. McKnight, upholstery and carpets; 214 Church Street.
Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; M. Fowrie, gloves, laces, handkerchiefs, and ladies' neckwear; 75 Spring Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. C. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street.
Newcomer, M. M., Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. R. Snyder, notions and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street.
Drysdale, Gordon, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.; G. Drysdale, general buyer; 100 Fifth Avenue.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; F. H. Jury, dresses; W. H. Brown, underwear; Miss Cunningham, underwear; J. J. Whitaker, umbrellas, parasols, and ribbons; 31 Union Square.
Hess Brothers, Rockford, Ill.; Mr. Greenwald, clothing and gent's furnishing goods; 129 West Twenty-seventh Street.
Weinman & Lewinson, Albuquerque, New Mexico; D. Weinman, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, piece goods, and fancy goods; 129 West Twenty-seventh Street.
Kerr Dry Goods Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.; H. Cooks, ready-to-wear; 100 Fifth Avenue.
Filene's, W., Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Dutch, misses' dresses and skirts; Mr. Breed, suits; Mrs. M. L. Jackson, waists; Miss Callahan representing; Miss Sweeney, representing; M. J. Fox, merchandise manager; J. J. Kelley, merchandise manager; 4 West Twenty-second Street.
Loventhal, B., Company, Birmingham, Ala.; B. Loventhal, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Incorporated, Memphis, Tenn.; I. D. Marks, representing; 43 Leonard Street.
Glickman, I., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. Glickman, neckwear, men's furnishing goods, belts, and handkerchiefs; 40 Walker Street.
Appel, J. S., Company, Denver, Col.; Miss Runkle, dresses; 147 Fourth Avenue.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. A. Sheridan, corsets and muslin underwear; 31 Union Square; Holland House.
Olds, Wartman & King, Portland, Ore.; George Messenger, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 488 Broadway; The Breslin.
O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Miss M. Murray, ribbons; 114 Fifth Avenue; The Breslin.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; O. A. Baker, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street; The Breslin.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; O. Matheis, rugs; 320 Church Street; Hotel Broztell.
Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. P. Herzog, underwear, waists, infants' wear, and corsets; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Broztell.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. D. Hamlin, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 350 Broadway; Hotel St. Denis.
Pearson, J. B., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. B. Pearson, piece goods; Hotel Wolcott.
Myers, John G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 Union Square.
Wilkins Brothers Company, Des Moines, Iowa; F. B. Dallas, cloaks, suits, and waists; 45 East Seventeenth Street; Hotel Latham.
Silverman, M., & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Silverman, cotton and woolen goods; 221 Fourth Avenue; Hotel Latham.
Herbert, W. P. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Herbert, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Broztell.
New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; P. T. Foy, boys' clothing; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Broztell.
Blankenberg & Levinson, Baltimore, Md.; J. Blankenberg, notions, hosiery, and underwear; Hotel Victoria.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.
Kann, S., Sons Company, Washington, D. C.; H. P. Selman, cloaks and suits; 215 Fourth Avenue; Hoffman House.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Oppenheimer, white goods; Hotel Albert.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, hosiery and underwear; 55 White Street.
Bowman & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; J. Floyd, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' underwear, and corsets; Hotel Imperial.
Taylor-Browning Company, Scranton, Penn.; G. M. Taylor, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kirschbaum, Ab., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. A. Ellerman, clothing; Hotel Broztell.
Nugent B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Geisel, millinery; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.
Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. Van Wyck, notions; 214 Church Street; Hotel Woodward.
Frank, A. B., Company, San Antonio, Texas; M. Bleathe, dry goods; 75 Leonard Street; Hotel Great Northern.
Hofmayer Dry Goods Company, Albany, Ga.; P. B. Hofmayer, notions and furnishing goods; 75 Leonard Street; Hotel Great Northern.
Shaw & Kilduff Company, Toledo, Ohio; M. J. Kilduff, handkerchiefs, notions, and laces; Hotel Cadillac.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. L. Adrien, clothing and furnishing goods; 214 Church Street.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; A. Long, dry goods; 315 Fourth Avenue.
Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Ore.; G. O. Cady, hosiery, notions, and vellings; 31 Union Square; Hotel Flanders.
Capwell, H. C., Company, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. M. McKinness, cloaks and suits; 116 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Great Northern.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Cornfield, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, waists and clothing; 2 Walker Street.
Morehouse-Martens Company, Columbus, Ohio; M. Morehouse, dry goods; 315 Fourth Avenue.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Ramsey, infants' wear; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; F. E. Gordon, domestics; J. Scommell, books; Broadway and Thirty-second Street.
Woolf-Morris Silk Company, Chicago, Ill.; M. Woolf, silks; Hotel Rector.
Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. H. Gordon, dress goods and silks; 33 Union Square.
Selig Brothers & Sachs, San Francisco, Cal.; P. Selig, woolens; The Elks.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seide, furnishing goods; Miss E. Miller, infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; The Breslin.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; W. Sullivan, cloaks and suits; 55 White Street; The Breslin.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. O'Sullivan, silks; Broadway and Tenth Street; The Breslin.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Haynie, dry goods; 104 Worth Street.
Filenes, William, Sons Company, Boston, Boston, Mass.; Miss Keegan, infants' wear; Miss A. E. Deegan, children's dresses; 4 West Twenty-second Street.

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One line, 12 months, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

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Leumann, Boesch & Weingart, 122 5th Av.
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AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, July 26th, 1911
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
16 shs. Michigan Central Railway Co.
10 shs. India Refining Co. Prefd. of Penn.
6 shs. India Refining Co. common of Penn.
5 shs. Amalgamated Paint Co. common of N. J.
3 shs. Dumois Nipe Co. common of N. J.
5 shs. Fortuna S. S. Co.
900 shs. California Granite & Mfg. Co. of Cal.
11 shs. S. S. Captain Bennett.
6-100 the S. S. Preston.
36 shs. Atlantic Fruit Co. of Del.
$2,500 Central American Growers & Transp. Co. of So. Dakota 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
9,283 shs. Davis-Daly Copper Co. common.
25 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
100 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Co.
14 shs. Sixth Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. Windsor Trust Co., (old stock.)
All the Interest of the Dutchess Cider & Vinegar Co. in Wallabout Market, leases, lots Nos. 40, 41, 157, and 158, which lots are now assigned to the People's Trust Co. as security for a loan of $16,000.
100 shs. Dominion Improvement & Development Co. of N. Y.
$16,000 Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain R. R. & Coal Cons. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
190 shs. Battle Creek Coal & Coke Co., Prefd.
187½ shs. Battle Creek Coal & Coke Co. common.
57 shs. Cab & Taxi Co. common.
$5,700 Cab & Taxi Co. of N. Y., Genl. Mtge. Cum. 6 p. c. Income Bds., (N. Y. Trust Co. Ctfs. of Deposit.)
10 shs. Nineteenth Ward Bank.
35 shs. The Adolph Raudnitz Co. Prefd.
35 shs. The Adolph Raudnitz Co. Prefd.
60 shs. The Adolph Raudnitz Co. Prefd.
35 shs. The Adolph Raudnitz Co. Prefd.
487 shs. Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Ry. Co. common, V. T. Ctfs.
80 shs. City Investing Co.
$125,000 Saddle Mountain Mining Co. 1st & Refdg. 6 p. c. Mtg. Bds., 1913.
10 shs. Farmers Loan & Trust Co.
$10,000 Tangiers Manors Corporation Bd. Trust Ctf.
100 shs. Tangiers Manors Corporation Stock Trust Ctf.
$5,000 Guaranteed Cash Value 20-year Endowment Policy Equitable Life Assurance Society issued to C. C. Protheroe, dated Jany. 8th, 1902.
26 shs. N. Y. & Richmond Gas Co.

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most entertaining negro singers in town.
Dine on the "Upper Deck" at
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All the joys of a sail without the motion.
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Roll and Flat Top. Chairs. Filing Cabinets. Office Partitions.
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for the South and coast; two good men to sell strong, popular line of lingerie waists; only those that can show past results need apply. American Ladywaist Company, 514 Broadway.

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FUR SALESMEN WANTED, with established Western trade, to represent good line of a specialty house; to call on city trade; strict commission basis. Goldman & Hittleman, 58 West 24th St.

SALESMAN wanted by a prominent shirt house for following territory: New England, Middle West, and Southern States; experienced only need apply. W 24 Times.

SALESMEN for East, Middle West, and South to carry side line of fine ladies' neckwear on commission basis only; must show results. Confidential. W 50 Times.

SALESMAN for coast; one who can show previous results; for well-established, popular-priced cloak and suit house. W., 40 Times.

HAIR NETS.—Salesman, A1, wanted to sell out-of-town notion buyers; commission; side line. W 48 Times.

Raincoats.—$1.80; special price; worth $3. Goldberg, 752 Broadway. Tel. 5202 Spring.

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725 & 727 BROADWAY
ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR LINES FOR SPRING, 1912, ARE READY FOR INSPECTION.

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WHITE GOODS.
Howe, Brooks & Co., Agts.
27 Thomas St., N. Y.

MILLS & GIBB
Fourth Av. at 22d St.
LACES—EMBROIDERIES—NOTIONS.
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FABRIC GLOVES—KID GLOVES.

SALESMEN
for coast; one who can show previous results; for well-established, popular-priced cloak and suit house. W., 40 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Corkett-Bruckmann Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part L., thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 18th day of August, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Corkett-Intaglio Company. Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, July 26, 1911.
THE CORKETT-BRUCKMANN COMPANY.
By JOSEPH P. KNAPP, President.
OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Petitioner, 45 Broadway, New York City.

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Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

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Suites of 4, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, with 6 and 7 closets to an Apartment. Bedroom, size 12x15; Dining Room, 12x16.
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FOUR ($23.00 to $25.00) FIVE ($30.00 to $33.00) OR SIX ($36.00)
Large rooms and light; every modern improvement; separate telephone, electric light, hardwood trim, &c
Inducements if rented before Oct. 1st.
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Apartments to rent unfurnished, 2 to 4 rooms and bath; rents $600 to $1,800.
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Corner Gates and Franklin Avenues, Brooklyn, on 3 car lines; 8 large rooms and bath. All conveniences. Rental $600 to $1,100 a year. Now ready.

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59 and 61 Orchard St.—Two well-lighted, ventilated lofts, 50x87½ feet; possession August 1. Inquire E. Ridley, 59 Allen St., sub-basement, 9:30 to 1:30 P. M., or write.

Lace house, well established, with excellent following, desires to sublet part large loft; near 5th Av. Write L. L., 202 East 23d St.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recover After Break on Adverse Rate Decision by Commerce Commission.

STEEL EARNINGS $28,000,000

Quarterly Statement Shows Effects of Price Cuts—Cotton Declines Further—Grain Lower.

Naturally the stocks of the transcontinental railroads were the centre of interest at the opening of the market yesterday, because of the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission ordering a reduction in rates to many points on those lines under the commission's ruling regarding the proper application of the long and short haul clause of the rate law. This decision, while of considerable importance, did not cause as much alarm among the railroads as it was at first felt yesterday that it would. There were several reasons for this. In the first place there was a disposition on the part of some of the lines concerned to count on the success of an appeal from the ruling of the commission, while others were of the opinion that the same sort of complaint from shippers as was made after the original decision of the commission in the Spokane case would be heard on this occasion. Commercial communities which felt that the rates then ordered by the commission would unreasonably discriminate against them presented their case to the commission, and that original order was suspended. In this case some of the railroads feel that other communities are likely to come forward and seek a modification of the rules which have now been laid down for the control of rates on traffic which pays a higher rate to intermediate Western points than is charged on merchandise shipped all the way to the Pacific Coast. These considerations helped to modify the disappointment of railroad managements, but on the other hand it was admitted that the decision unless modified would have important bearing upon earnings. The Inter-State Commerce Commission had before it estimates of the extent to which earnings would be reduced by the proposed rates which the commission has now ordered, but these were not made public in the commission's ruling. One of the best-informed Western railroad men expressed the opinion yesterday that the present ruling would result in a greater decrease in earnings than would have resulted from the original order of the commission in the Spokane case.

After declining between 1 and 2 points the principal Western railroad stocks recovered partially, but Northern Pacific and Great Northern showed at the close of the day net losses of ⅛ point each. St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific escaped with fractional net declines. Trading was on a much broader scale than on Monday, and although the dominant tendency was governed by the decline in the Western railroad stocks there were a few of the active stocks which ended the day with net gains. The most noteworthy forward movements among the railroad issues was an advance of over 3 points from the low price of the day in Reading, and a similar advance of 2 points in Lehigh Valley. There were recessions from the best prices in both of these issues, and the latter closed unchanged for the day, but Reading made a net gain of ¾. Recently, when the Government made a new move against the Reading for the enforcement of the commodity clause of the Hepburn bill it was thought possible that this action might result in steps by some of the coal roads to bring their coal company holdings fully within the technical requirements of the law. It was thought likely that any such move would be accompanied by some form of rights to the shareholders of these companies such as resulted in the Lackawanna case. These possibilities were being discussed yesterday in connection with the rise in Reading.

The earnings of the United States Steel Corporation, made public after the close of the market, reflected the conflicting factors which were at work during the second quarter of the year. The normal improvement in May as compared with the previous month was shown in the statement, but to only a slight extent. The June earnings were smaller than those of either April or May, and all three months of the second quarter fell short of the March earnings. During June the Steel Corporation's plants were operated at a considerably higher percentage of capacity than during the two preceding months, but the lower prices at which the output was sold resulted in smaller net earnings despite increased production. Compared with the previous quarter, however, the earnings showed an increase of about $4,500,000, which enabled the corporation to charge off $2,750,000 more for sinking funds and depreciation and yet show a final surplus for the quarter, after payment of the usual dividends, of $1,869,000, compared with the nominal surplus of $31,000 the previous quarter. How important has been the curtailment in profits in the steel trade as a result of the decline in business activity since the middle of last year is clearly shown in a comparison of yesterday's statement with that of the corresponding quarter for 1910. Then the earnings for the three months amounted to $40,170,000, while the corresponding quarter this year yielded only $28,128,000. The comfortable surplus shown for the past quarter must, however, be regarded as a satisfactory record and as helping to strengthen the proof of the corporation's ability to maintain its dividends even during a period of depression in the steel trade such as that which the corporation has experienced during the past six months.

So familiar have the markets lately become to weakness in the cotton market that yesterday's further decline in all except the July option was scarcely regarded as an unusual feature of the day's events, although the day's net decline in the price of some of the options amounted close to $2 a bale. Grain was also lower. The Government's weekly weather report reflected the generally favorable conditions which prevailed in most sections during the past week.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Mohawk Mining, for semi-annual dividend.
Passaic & Delaware, for semi-annual dividend.
United Cigar Manufacturers, for quarterly dividend on common stock.
United Dry Goods, for quarterly dividend on common stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

South Side Elevated, (Chicago,) special dividend of $5.90.

MEETINGS.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing, annual meeting.

The New York Times Weekly Financial Review provides information for investors in bonds and stocks. Movements on the Exchanges and the Curb impartially recorded. Accurate quotation tables for reference. A mine of useful knowledge to stockholders and bankers and brokers. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year. Strong binder to preserve the Review sent for One Dollar.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday.

Total sales July 25, 1911 418,622
From Jan. 1, 1911 57,870,677
Same period last year 109,035,473

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
68	68⅛	6,000	Amalgamated Copper	67⅞	68½	67¾	68	— ⅜
54⅜	55	7,600	Am. Beet Sugar	53¼	53⅞	53⅛	54⅜	+1⅛
11⅛	11⅜	2,000	Am. Can	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
88¼	88¾	4,000	Am. Can pf	87⅝	88¾	87¾	88½	+ ½
57⅜	57⅝	650	Am. Car & Foundry	57¼	57½	57	57½	...
116½	118¼	100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	118⅝	118½	118⅛	118⅜	— ⅛
56	57	300	Am. Cotton Oil	56¾	56¾	56½	56½	— ½
25	25½	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	25	25	25	25	...
4	5¼	100	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	...
79⅜	79½	5,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79⅜	79¾	79	79⅝	— ½
88½	90	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	89⅜	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	...
39	46	15	Am. Steel Foundries	40	40	40	40	...
136⅞	136½	2,200	Am. Tel. & Tel	136½	136⅝	136⅝	136½	— ⅛
		2,275	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	6⅝	6 11-32	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
32¼	32⅝	100	Am. Woolen	32½	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
38¼	39	300	Anaconda Copper Co	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
112½	113⅝	10,550	Atch., Top. & S. F	113	113¾	112¼	113½	— ⅛
108¾	109	4,610	Baltimore & Ohio	108⅞	109	108⅞	108⅞	— ⅛
		10	Bank of Commerce	216	216	216	216	...
34⅜	34½	1,000	Bethlehem Steel	34	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
65	63½	700	Bethlehem Steel pf	63	63½	63	63½	+ ⅛
82	82¼	4,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	81⅞	82¼	81¾	82⅛	— ⅛
9	10	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
244⅞	245	3,487	Canadian Pacific	244¼	245½	243¾	245¼	— ¼
81⅝	81¾	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	81⅝	82	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅛
127½	127⅝	7,050	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	127¼	128	126⅞	127⅛	— ⅜
147	148	200	Chi. & Northwestern	146½	146¾	146½	146¾	— ⅛
2⅝	3	100	Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. Sts	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
6	7	100	Chi. Un. Tr. pf. t.r. Sts	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
23	23½	400	Chino Copper	23⅝	23½	22¾	23	—2
58	59½	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	58	58	58	58	— ½
34½	34⅞	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34½	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
145¼	146	800	Consolidated Gas	144⅞	145½	144⅝	145¼	— ⅞
14½	14⅝	200	Corn Products Ref	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
70	100	100	Crex Carpet	75	75	75	75	+2
171½	172½	100	Delaware & Hudson	171¼	171½	171½	171½	— ⅝
57½	58½	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	— ⅛
36	36⅛	9,700	Erie	36⅛	36⅜	36	36	— ⅛
57⅜	58⅛	2,400	Erie 1st pf	57⅝	58	57½	57⅝	— ⅛
46½	48	200	Erie 2d pf	46⅞	47	46⅞	47	— ⅛
125	133	100	General Chemical	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	— ⅜
162	163½	1,900	General Electric	161¼	162½	161	163½	+1¼
5⅞	5⅞	500	Goldfield Consol	5⅝	5⅞		5⅞	+⅛
135½	135⅝	7,700	Great Northern pf	135¼	136	134⅝	135½	— ⅛
59¼	59⅝	200	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	59½	59½	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
145½	146⅞	500	Illinois Central	145½	146	145½	146	+ ⅝
17⅞	18	300	Inter.-Met. vot.tr.ctfs	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
51	51⅝	1,200	Inter.-Met. pf	51	51	50⅝	51	— ⅛
124½	125	900	Int. Harvester	124	124⅞	123½	124⅝	— ¼
124	125	200	Int. Harvester pf	125	125	125	125	...
18¼	19	200	Iowa Central	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
36	36½	200	Iowa Central pf	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
35¼	35½	500	Kansas City South	35	35⅛	35	35⅛	...
106¾	106⅞	500	Laclede Gas	107	107	106⅞	106⅞	...
174½	174⅝	13,300	Lehigh Valley	173⅞	175⅞	173⅞	174½	...
152⅛	152½	1,100	Louisville & Nash	152¼	152⅞	151⅝	152¼	—2
81	82	200	May Dept. Stores	81	81½	81	81½	...
21½	21⅞	300	Miami Copper	21½	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	...
31	31⅛	100	Minn. & St. Louis	31¼	31½	31½	31½	...
47¼	48½	25	Minn. & St. Louis pf	49	49	49	49	...
140¾	141	600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	140⅝	141¼	140⅝	141	— ⅝
35⅞	36⅛	2,300	Mo., Kansas & Texas	36	36½	35⅞	36	— ⅛
49	49⅛	6,000	Missouri Pacific	49⅜	49⅝	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
20½	21⅞	1,000	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21¼	—1
99	100	210	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	99	99	99	99	...
56⅛	56¼	150	Nat. Lead Co	56⅛	56¾	56⅛	56⅝	...
107½	109¼	5	Nat. Lead Co. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
19	19¼	100	Nev. Consol. Copper	19	19	19	19	...
108¼	109	1,000	New York Central	108	108¼	108	108½	— ½
45⅝	46¼	1,800	N. Y., Ont. & West	46	46½	45⅝	46	— ⅛
108⅝	109	3,300	Norfolk & Western	108	109	107⅞	108¾	— ⅛
132	132½	12,700	Northern Pacific	132	133	131½	132	—1⅛
	29⅝	200	Pacific Mail	29¼	29¾	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
124⅞	125	1,300	Pennsylvania R. R	124⅞	125	124⅞	125	+ ⅛
96	98	200	P., C., C. & St. Louis	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	700	Pittsburg Coal	20¼	21¼	20¼	21	+ ⅛
87½	88⅛	4,700	Pittsburg Coal pf	86⅞	88½	86⅞	88	+1½
161½	162½	600	Pullman Company	162	162	162	162	...
37½	38	400	R'way Steel Spring	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½	+ ½
17⅞	17¼	200	Ray Consol. Copper	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
158	158⅛	98,900	Reading	156½	159¼	155⅝	158	+ ⅝
95	98	100	Reading 2d pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
30⅝	30⅞	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	30⅜	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
94⅜	95	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	— ⅛
32⅞	32⅝	4,600	Rock Island Co	32	32⅝	31⅞	32	— ⅛
65	65½	400	Rock Island Co. pf	64½	65¼	64⅞	65¼	— ⅛
69	69½	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	68	69	68	69	+ ½
48	48½	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	47	48½	47	48	+ ½
70	72	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf	69	69	69	69	—1½
49¼	50	300	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	49	49½	49	49¼	— ⅛
122¼	122½	21,600	Southern Pacific	122¼	123⅛	121¾	122⅝	— ⅜
32¼	32⅜	12,850	Southern R'way ext	32¼	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
73⅜	73⅝	2,900	South. R'way pf., ext	74¼	74½	73½	73⅝	— ⅛
41	41⅛	500	Tennessee Copper	40⅞	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝	— ⅛
29	29⅛	400	Texas & Pacific	29	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
90½	95	10	Texas Pac. Land Tr	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	...
10½	11	100	Third Avenue	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
20½	21½	100	Tol., St. L. & West	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
44⅞	47½	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
109	109½	100	Twin City R. Transit	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	— ⅛
100	101	300	Underw'd Typewriter	100	100	99¾	100	— ¼
113	113½	100	Underw'd Typew'r pf	113	113	113	113	+ ¼
190	190¼	63,300	Union Pacific	189⅝	190⅞	189	190	— ¼
95	95½	400	Union Pacific pf	93	95¼	95	95	— ¼
105⅜	106½	100	United Dry Goods	106½	106½	106¼	106½	...
68½	69½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	69	69	69	69	— ½
76½	77½	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅝
79½	79⅝	59,700	U. S. Steel	79¼	80	79	79⅝	— ¼
119	119¼	1,900	U. S. Steel pf	118⅝	119¼	118⅝	119	— ¼
49¼	49⅜	300	Utah Copper	49½	49⅝	49½	49⅝	...
57½	57⅝	700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	57½	57⅞	57½	57⅞	+ ½
85	90	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	88⅜	88¾	88⅝	88⅝	—1¼
16	16½	300	Wabash	16	16	16	16	...
34⅜	35	900	Wabash pf	35¼	35⅝	35	35	— ⅜
62¼	62⅜	700	Western Maryland	62½	62½	61	62⅜	— ⅝
80	81	500	Western Union Tel	81	81	80	80	—1
74	75	300	Westinghouse E. & M	75	75	75	75	...

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¾	100⅝
2s, c., 1930	100¾	
3s, r., 1918	101½	102¼
3s, c., 1918	101¾	
4s, r., 1925	113⅜	115
4s, c., 1925	113⅝	115
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100	100⅜
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100	100⅜
Pan. 3s rec.	102½	102⅜
D. C. 3-65s	105	..
Adams Exp.	230	239
Allis-Chalm. pf	8	9
Allis-Chalm. pf	28½	29
Am. Ag. C.	58¾	59
Am. Ag. C. pf	102	..
Am. B. S. pf	97	101
A. B. S. & Fdy.	93⅞	94½
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf	132	133
Am. Coal	75	100
Am. Cot. O. pf	99	102
Am. Exp.	230	236
A. H. & L.	1½	5½
Am. I. Sec.	23	23½
Am. L. Co.	10½	11½
Am. L. Co. pf	31	31½
Am. Loc.	40½	41
Am. Locom. pf	107	109
Am. M. pf.	42	43½
A. S. & R. pf	106½	107
Am. Snuff.	250	..
Am. Snuff pf	96½	..
Am. S. Ref.	117½	119
Am. S. Ref. pf	116	120
A. T. & C.	78	79¾
Am. Tob. pf.	94½	95½
Am. W. Co. pf	91½	92½
Am. W. Pa. pf	29½	30
Ann Arbor.	20	40
Ann Arbor pf	60	80
A. T. & S. F. pf	103	103½
Atl. C. L.	130½	131¾
B. & O. pf.	89	90
Batopilas M.	1½	1¾
B. Un. G.	142½	145
B., R. & P.	110	120
B., R. & P. pf	130	150
Butte Co.	29½	31
Canada So.	66	72¼
Cent. Leath.	29⅜	30
Cent. Leath. pf	100	100½
C. R. R. of N. J.	280	288
C. & S. A. Tel.	115½	119⅜
Chi. & Alt.	20	30
Chi. & Alt. pf	40	60
Chi. Gt. W.	22⅜	22⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf	44½	43
C., I. & L. pf	50	60
C., M. & St. Paul pf	153	154
C. & N. W.	200	205
Chi. St. P., M. & Om.	135	140
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf	155	165
C. C., C. & St. L. pf.	94½	100
Cleve. & P.	167	..
Cleve. & P. Special	96	..
Col. F. & I. pf	110	112
Col. & So.	55	55½
Col. & So. 1st pf	82	82½
Col. & So. 2d pf	75	80
Col. & H. C. & I., full paid	12	18
Cons. Coal	101	..
C. R. & L.	70	..
Corn P. R. pf	81⅜	82
Cub.-Am. S.	38	45
Cub.-Am. S. pf	89	92½
D., L. & W.	386	548
D. & R. G.	28⅜	28½
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	15
Det. Edison.	110	..
Det. & M.	120	..
Det. & M. pf	120	150
Del. U. R.	70	76
Dist. Sec.	35½	36⅜
D., S. S. & A.	10	15
D., S. S. & A. pf	20	27
Du P. de N. Pow. pf	93	99
Erie 1st pf.	33	35

	Bid.	Asked.
Ev. & T. H. pf	90	..
F. M. & S.	28	35
F. M. & S. pf	64½	67½
Gen. C. Co. pf	106	108
Granby Con.	..	38¾
Hav. E. R.	93½	99½
Hock. Val.	122½	135
Homestake.	84⅝	85
Ill. C.	94½	..
Inger.-Rand.	100	..
Inger.-Rand. pf	100	11
Int. Paper.	10	..
Int. Paper pf	48	49
Int. St. P.	41	41½
Int. St. P. pf	88	88¾
Jol. & Chi.	161½	..
Kan. C., Pt. S. & Mem. pf	75	80
Kan. C. So. pf	67½	68½
K. & D. M.	6	8
K. & D. M. pf	40	50
Lack. Steel.	37½	40
L. E. & W.	14	16
L. E. & W. pf	32	33
Lake Shore.	325	450
Long Island.	54	55½
Mackay Cos.	86	87½
Mackay Cos. pf	74	75
Mah. C. R.	600	..
Man. Elev.	138	142
Md. C. pf.	50	..
Mer. Marine	4½	5
Mer. Marine pf	16¾	17
May Dept. Stores of.	112	113½
Mich. Cent.	..	180
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	154	156½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	88¼	89½
Mo., K. & T. pf	67⅝	69
N., C. & St. L.	155	160
Nat. Bis.	133½	136½
Nat. B. pf.	127½	129¼
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	63	67½
Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	30½	32½
N. Cent. C.	80	90
N. Y. B.	65½	75
N. Y., C. & St. L.	58⅝	59½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	104	107
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	85	90
N. Y. D. Co.	..	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	..	66
N. Y., N. H. & H.	140½	141½
Norf. So.	46½	48¾
Norf. & W. pf	90	90½
North Am.	74	74½
Nor. Cent.	245	..
N. O. T. & L.	49¾	60
Ont. Mining	1¾	2¼
Pac. Coast.	95	105
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	95	105
Pac. Tel. & Tel.	48	49
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	95	99½
Peo. G., C.	106¼	107½
Peo. & E.	17	21
Pere Marq.	..	30
Pere M. 2d pf.	..	38
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	115
P., Ft. W. & C.	167	..
Pitts. St. pf.	103½	105½
Pr. St. Car.	37	37½
Pr. St. Car pf.	102	103
Pub. S. C.	115	119⅝
Quicksilver.	2⅜	3
Q'ksil'r pf.	5	5½
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	101	103
Rdg. 1st pf.	90¼	90⅝
Rens. & S.	185½	..
R., W. & O.	113	..
St. L. & S. F. C. & I. ctfs.	135	180
St. L. & S. F., C. & I. new ctfs.	56	61¼
St. L. & S. F., C. & I. pf.	..	..
St. L. S. W.	31	32½
Sears-Roeb.	143	148

	Bid.	Asked.
Sears-Roeb. pf.	..	122½
So. P. R. S.	80	88
So. P. R. S. pf.	107½	110
So. Ry., M. pf.	56	58
Stand. Mill.	16	18
Stand. Mill. pf.	50	53
Texas Co.	118½	118¾
T., P. & W.	16	..
T. R. & L.	7	7½
T. C. R. T. pf.	132½	145
U. B. & P.	7	8
U. B. & P. pf.	51	60
Un. Cig. M. pf.	104½	106½
Un. Dry G. pf.	106⅜	107⅝
U. Rys. In.	37½	39
U. S. Ind. Alcohol.	24	29
U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	95	99⅝
U. S. C. I. Pipe	15¼	17
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	52	53¼
U. S. Exp.	95	98
U. S. R. & Impt.	74	76
U. S. R. & Ref.	1	4
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	..	17
U. S. Rub.	41½	42
U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	118¼	114
U. S. R. R.	165	..
Va. R. & P.	..	40
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	120	123
Vulcan Det.	15	18
Vulcan Det. pf.	60	70
W. F. Exp.	161	166
West. Md. pf.	85	88
Westingh'se 1st pf.	110	118¼
W. & L. E.	3	3¼
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	8½	9
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	4	4¼
Wis. Cent.	68	69

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@2⅝ per cent., with the opening at 2⅝ per cent. and the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅝ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 2¾@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, at 3¼@4 per cent. for four and five months, 3¾@4 per cent. for six months, and 4@4¼ per cent. for longer maturities.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $311,213,329; balances, $17,021,023; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $480,871.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 1 11-16@1⅝ per cent.; Paris, 2½ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 2⅝ per cent., unchanged.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 20c discount; San Francisco, 4c discount; Minneapolis, 40c premium.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8645; demand, $4.8610.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½; checks, 5.17½ less 1-16.
Berlin—Cable, 95 1-16 plus 1-64; check, 95 less 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.17½ plus 3-64; check, 5.17½ less 1-64.
Belgium—5.21⅝ less 1-16; check, 5.21¼.
Holland—Cable, 40.27; check, 40.26.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London, Bankers'—Sixty days, $4.8415; ninety days, $4.8315.
London, Commercial—Sixty days, $4.84; ninety days, $4.83.
Paris, Bankers'—Sixty days, 5.21⅛; ninety days, 5.22½ less 1-16.
Paris, Commercial—Sixty days, 5.21⅛ less 1-16; ninety days, 5.23⅛.
Berlin, Bankers'—Sixty days, 94⅜; ninety days, 94⅝.
Berlin, Commercial—Sixty days, 94½; ninety days, 94 5-16.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d lower in London, at 24 3-16d per ounce, and in New York ⅛c lower, at 53⅝c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday trading was quiet. Copper was easy, at a decline of about ⅛c in the bid. Tin was down ⅛c in the asking price. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked
Stand. Copper—				
Spot	12.00	12.25	12.10	12.25
July	12.00	12.25	12.10	12.25
August	12.00	12.25	12.10	12.25
September	12.00	12.25	12.10	12.25
Lead	4.45	4.55	4.45

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W. C. Reeves Co.

C. S. Burton & Co.

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Madison Square Garden Stock
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First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate Netting 5 to 5½%

First Mortgage Guarantee Co.

Bridge Plaza-North, Borough of Queens, New York City.

WANTED:

At 100¼ and interest

COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO. 5% DEBENTURE BONDS

due August 1, 1911.

MABON & CO.,

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ENGINEERS

EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS

208 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

CHICAGO

Portland, Ore. Oklahoma City, Okla. Mobile, Ala.

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***Since 1903 we have been handling FRACTIONAL LOTS

for cash or on conservative margin, with the same personal attention and quick service as in 100 share orders.

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Chartered 1836

Girard Trust Co.

PHILADELPHIA

Capital and Surplus $10,000,000

E. B. Morris, President

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

Fifth Ave. & 34th St. 60 Broadway.
Lenox Ave. & 125th St. Third Ave. & 149th St.

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Co. of New York

80 BROADWAY Fifth Ave. & 38th St.

Capital & Surplus, $8,900,000

Allows Interest on Deposits

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY

Member N. Y. Clearing House

113 BROADWAY

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

New York

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $6,000,000.

Personal and Business Accounts Invited

LOST—COUPONS OF CHICAGO & ALTON 5½, 1950: 16, Nos. 1983 to 1998, inc.; 2, 1999 to 2000, inc; 18, 1951 to 1966, inc. Also coupons of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6% due 1917, 4, Nos. 4523 to 4526, inc.; 2, 4776 to 4777, inc.; 1, 4857; 2, 4869 to 4870, inc.; 3, 4881 to 4883, inc.; 13, 5303 to 5314, inc.; 2, 5340 to 5341, inc.; 3, 5588 to 5590, inc. Payment on these coupons has been stopped. Finder please notify Jas B. Colgate & Co., 43 Cedar Street, New York.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Southern Railway's Year.

Unusual interest attaches to the publication of a statement of the earnings of the Southern Railway for June and the twelve months, in view of the approaching time for another Directors' meeting at which dividend action may be taken. When the payment on the preferred stock was resumed, 1 per cent. was declared as "a dividend," no period for which the dividend had been paid being named. Since then there has been a great deal of speculation as to the amount of the next declaration by the board. In the year ended with June 30 last the Southern had gross earnings of $80,345,062, an increase over 1910 of $3,050,554. The operating expenses increased $2,291,044, leaving a net gain of $759,510. The operating income after taxes was $17,168,276, an increase over the previous fiscal year of $512,688. This showing appears much better when it is recalled that the company has been forced to pay out considerably more in wages this year, and has spent more money on its property. The previous year witnessed an increase from $3,511,100 to $5,704,645 in the surplus after charges. At the end of 1910 the company still had $4,853,000 of discount on its bonds sold below par to be cared for, and it is likely that this will be greatly reduced by an appropriation from the 1911 surplus.

***

Rushing Fruit to Market.

Some of the railroads are upsetting their freight rate schedules these days to give fast fruit trains the right of way. The fruit traffic pays a good rate, but it is expensive to handle, owing to the care which must be shown in icing the cars and in avoiding delay in getting them to their destination. The Atchison recently started eastward from Arizona a train a mile and a half long loaded entirely with cantaloupes. The chief executive officer of one of the Southwestern systems enjoyed the humiliation last week of seeing his special train held on a siding for an hour and thirteen minutes because a freight train loaded with melons had a clear track by order of the dispatcher. The trainmen have been so impressed with the perishable nature of fruit that they take no unavoidable risks of its spoiling on their hands.

***

New Low Price for Consols.

Another decline yesterday in British consols to a new low record derived additional interest from the fact that it followed quickly on the disturbances in the House of Commons on Monday over the Veto bill. The course of the Moroccan negotiations was another factor in the decline, according to the European advices. The London cables reported a low price of 78 for consols for cash, while trading for the account did not reach quite as low a price as that. The price of 78⅝ last week was the lowest in eighty years, and yesterday's price marked a still lower record. Since these low prices for consols attracted wide attention recently it has been pointed out that in making comparisons of the price of consols with those quoted for United States Government bonds it is necessary to take into account the fact that the interest on them is only 2½ per cent., compared with 3 per cent. paid on the latest issue of United States bonds, and that, moreover, the interest paid on consols is subject to the English inheritance tax, which amounts, roughly, to 6 per cent., and to more than that on large incomes.

***

Western Roads' Rates.

The reduction in commodity rates ordered by the Inter-State Commerce Commission will fall principally on seven roads in a section where the ton-mile earnings are the largest in the country. The Denver & Rio Grande receives 1.28 cents per ton of freight per mile, the Southern Pacific 1.162 cents, the Union Pacific 1.024, and the Atchison 1.015. The Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and St. Paul all get less than 1 cent per ton per mile, but more than the average for the United States, which is 7.68 mills. These roads had total freight earnings last year of $367,352,000, and estimates of the loss which they will suffer as a result of the reductions on part of their business range from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. As compared with the total business done, the loss will not be large, but it is only one of many worries which the railroads have had to meet in the past year or two. The experience of the carriers has been that a reduction in either passenger or freight rates results in a greatly increased volume of business, however, and if the coming year proves one of normally good business, it is not likely that the loss in earnings through the commission's decision can be traced in their final results.

***

Trains On Time.

A report of the up-State Public Service Commission for April shows that out of 60,347 passenger trains run in New York in that month, 90 per cent. were on time at their terminals. The other 10 per cent. were late on an average of twenty-five minutes for each train. Few of the delays were due to causes outside the trainmen's control. For instance, only three-tenths of 1 per cent. were caused by storms, 9 per cent. by engine failures, and 7 per cent. by wrecks. Nearly one-third of all the delays were due to waiting for trains on other divisions, while another 18 per cent. were caused by delayed connections with other railroads. The average delay for every train run during April was two and one-half minutes.

SOO LINE'S CHICAGO CHANGES

Will Use Baltimore & Ohio Passenger Depot and Build New Freight House.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 25.—The Soo Line and Baltimore & Ohio Roads will come into close relationship in the Chicago traffic field in a plan by which the Soo will spend $6,000,000 for a direct entrance into and terminals in Chicago.

Soo Line or Wisconsin Central passenger trains will no longer use the Illinois Central passenger station on the lake front in Chicago when the plan is complete, but will enter, instead, the Grand Central Passenger Station owned by the Baltimore & Ohio. Freight terminals of the Soo will adjoin the Baltimore & Ohio freight terminals.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	—Maturity.—		Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper..5	Apr.	1,'12	100⅝	100⅝	4.60
Am. Cigar B...	Mar.	15,'12	99⅞	100	4.00
Balt. & Ohio...4½	June	1,'13	100¼	100⅜	4.31
Beth. Steel Co..6	Nov.	1,'14	100¼	100⅝	5.74
Ches. & Ohio...4½	June	1,'14	99¼	99⅝	4.69
C., H. & D. pur. money 6	July	1,'12	99	99⅜	4.32
Chi. & Alton...6	Mar.	15,'13	99¼	99⅝	5.14
Chi. Elev. Ry....			98¼	98⅝	5.61
Erie 6	Apr.	5,'14	100⅞	101	5.59
Gen. Motors...6	Oct.	1,'15	99	99¼	6.24
Gen. Rubber...4½	July	1,'15	96¼	97⅛	5.35
Hudson Co. ...6	Feb.	1,'13	98¼	99	6.70
Int. Gt. Nor...5	May	15,'14	97½	98	5.77
K. C. R. & L..5	Sep.,	1912	94	97	...
L. St. cv. deb..5	Mar.,	1915	93¼	94	6.82
Minn. & St. L..6	Feb.,	1913	94⅞	95	7.90
Mo., K. & T...5	June	1,'13	99½	99⅝	5.14
Mo. Pacific....5	June	1,'14	97⅜	98	5.76
Nat. Ry. of M.4	June	1,'13	98⅜	98⅝	5.28
N. Y. Central..1½	Mar.	1,'14	100¼	100⅜	4.81
Pac. T. & T...5	Jan.	6,'13	100¼	100⅜	4.86
Pere Marq. ...6	July	1,'12	98	99	7.03
St. L. & S. F..5	Mar.	1,'13	99⅞	99¾	5.48
Southern Ry...5	Feb.	1,'13	100⅛	100⅜	4.48
Tidewater Co..6	June	1,'13	100½	101⅛	4.95
West. T. & T..5	Feb.	1,'12	100⅜	100⅝	4.00
Westinghouse..6	Aug.	1,'13	101⅛	102	4.93

UP-STATE BANK REPORT.

Reports of the State banks and trust companies outside of New York City for the week ended July 22, 1911, as compiled by the State Banking Department, show:

STATE BANKS.

		Increase.
Loans and discounts.....	$97,988,900	$288,600
Total deposits	108,827,800	1,044,400
Total reserve	22,071,800	44,800

Average reserve, 22.1 per cent.
Reserve required, 15 per cent.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Loans $151,071,900		$428,700
Total deposits	159,601,200	*631,900
Total reserve	23,806,800	*775,600

Average reserve, 15.8 per cent.
Average required, 10 per cent.
*Decrease.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Improved Tone in Yesterday's Trading, with Increased Volume of Sales.

NIPISSING HAS A RALLY

Gains a Point in Boston, Though Other Copper Stocks Were Quiet.

There was some improvement in activity in yesterday's dealings in out-of-town markets, with substantial gains in several issues.

Cotton Duck 5s were in demand and strong and advanced nearly a point in Baltimore yesterday. The explanation was improved business and better outlook for earnings owing to the continued decline in cotton. Augusta-Aiken Railway and Electric preferred advanced a point. G. B. S. Brewing 4s were higher.

The Boston market was not quite as dull yesterday. Nipissing rallied about a point. A few hundred shares of Amalgamated were traded in, but the coppers as a class were neglected. Steel common was fairly strong. East Boston Land gained a fraction and Telephone was firm.

Price changes were irregular on the Chicago Stock Exchange and trading was in moderate volume. Principal among the advances made was a rise of 2 points in Booth Fisheries preferred, to 68, while there were fractional advances in both Can issues and People's Gas. Western Union sold at a decline of several points from the last sale, yesterday's price of 19½ comparing with a low of 23½ last week. Sales of Chicago Elevated Railway common were made at a point decline, but the preferred held firm at 93. Sears-Roebuck broke sharply under moderate offerings.

The Philadelphia list withstood the early weakness of the New York market with noteworthy fortitude and quickly rallied when pressure in Wall Street relaxed. As on Monday, Cambria Steel and Lehigh Navigation were distinctly strong features.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30..	Augusta-Aiken pf. ..	75	75	75
25..	Am. Bonding	76½	76½	76½
110..	Citizens' Bank	41¼	41	41¼
25..	Con. Coal, half paid.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
700..	Houston Oil pf.....	64½	64	64
50..	Seaboard Co. 2d pf..	60½	60½	60½
20..	United Rys.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝

BONDS.

$72,000..	Cotton Duck 5s....	78½	77⅝	78½
7,000..	Col., S. C., Ry., Gas & Elec. 5s.....	94	94	94
6,000..	Con. Power 4½s....	87¼	87¼	87¼
5,000..	Cent. of Ga. cv. 5s..	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1,000..	Fair. & Clark. Tr. 5s.	100½	100½	100½
5,000..	G. B. S. Brew. 4s...	44½	44⅜	44½
1,000..	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s...	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6,000..	Jersey C. Trac. g.m.5s	92½	92½	92½
1,000..	Norf. & P. Trac. 5s.	88¼	88¼	88½
2,000..	United Rys. inc....	64¼	64¼	64½
3,000..	United Rys. 4s.....	86¾	86½	86⅝
4,000..	United Rys. fdg. 5s..	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝
4,000..	Virginia Mid. 5s....	106¼	106¼	106¼

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
22..	Atchison	113⅝	112¾	113⅝
56..	Boston & Albany.....	221	221	221
82..	Boston & Maine.....	107	106	107
28..	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf...	115⅛	115	115
10..	C., M. & St. P.....	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
8..	Con. & Mont. Class I.	160	160	160
12..	Fitchburg pf.	125½	125½	125½
10..	Gt. Northern pf.....	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞
24..	*Maine Central	140	140	140
260..	Maine Cent. rights...	86¼	86	86¼
100..	Mass. Electric	22¾	22⅝	22⅞
50..	Mass. Electric pf....	93½	93	93
206..	N. Y., N. H. & H...	141	140	140¾
10..	Norwich & Worc. pf.	212	212	212
25..	Pere Marq. 1st pf....	80	80	80
80..	Union Pacific	190⅝	189¾	190⅝

TELEPHONES.

1,043..	American	136⅜	136¼	136⅜
12,679..	Am. Tel. rights.....	6½	6⅜	6 7-16
15..	Mexican pf.	95	95	95
77..	New England	146	145¾	146
270..	Western	21¼	21¼	21¾
5..	Western pf.	98½	98½	98½

MISCELLANEOUS.

90..	Am. Ag. Chem.....	58⅜	58¼	58⅜
10..	Am. Pneu. Service...	4½	4½	4½
27..	Am. Sugar Ref.	119	118½	118½
33..	Am. Sugar Ref. pf...	118⅜	118	118
50..	Am. Woolen	32¼	32¼	32¼
43..	Am. Woolen pf.....	92¾	92¼	92¾
6..	A., G. & W. I. S. S..	10	10	10
7..	A., G. & W. I. S.S.pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼
450..	East Boston Land....	11¼	11¼	11¼
45..	Eastern S.	98¼	98½	98¼
570..	General Electric	163¼	161¼	163
1..	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	155	155	155
48..	Mass. Gas	95¾	95¼	95¾
20..	Mergenthaler	225	225	225
74..	N. E. Cotton Yarn...	118	118	118
65..	Portland Electric	60	59¾	60
71..	Pullman	162	161¾	161¾
10..	Reece Buttonhole	14	14	14
27..	Swift & Co.....	102¼	102	102
204..	United Fruit	193	191¾	193
83..	Un. Shoe Mach.....	50¼	50	50
55..	Un. Shoe Mach. pf...	28¼	28	28
1,671..	U. S. Steel.....	80	79¼	79⅝
119..	U. S. Steel pf.....	119	119	119

MINING.

75..	Adventure	7	7	7
25..	Allouez	8¼	8¼	8¼
900..	Amalgamated	68⅛	68	68¼
255..	Am. Zinc	28¾	28¼	28⅝
75..	Boston & Corbin.....	12½	12½	12½
40..	Calumet & Arizona...	58¼	58¼	58¼
41..	Calumet & Hecla....	450	445	450
100..	Con. Mercur	7a	7a	7a
15..	Copper Range	60⅜	60¼	60⅜
25..	Daly-West	6	6	6
284..	East Butte	14¼	13⅝	14¼
165..	Franklin	11¼	11¼	11¼
365..	Giroux	6¼	6¼	6¼
150..	Greene-Cananea	7	7	7
10..	Hancock	23	23	23
100..	Hedley	16	16	16
95..	Indiana	13¾	13¾	13¾
230..	Inspiration	8¼	8¼	8¼
120..	Kerr Lake	5	5	5
115..	Lake	86⅜	86¼	86⅜
220..	Nevada Con.	19⅞	18⅞	19¼
20..	New Arcadian	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,690..	Nipissing	8¼	7½	8 5-16
135..	North Butte	33	32¾	33
40..	Ojibway	5¼	5¼	5¼
10..	Quincy	78	78	78
50..	St. Mary's Land.....	51	51	51
125..	Superior & Boston...	6	5¾	5¾
2..	Tamarack	34	34	34
80..	Trinity	4	4	4
210..	Tuolumne	4¼	4¼	4¼
210..	U. S. Smelting.....	38⅝	38¼	38¼
67..	U. S. Smelting pf....	49	49	49
200..	Utah Apex	3	3	3
15..	Utah Con.	17½	17½	17½
20..	Utah Copper	49½	49½	49½
195..	Victoria	1½	1½	1½
20..	Wolverine 112		110	110

BONDS.

$8,000..	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s...	91¾	91½	91½
1,000..	A., G. & W. I. S.S.5s..	70½	70½	70½
1,000	K. C., F. S. & M. 6s.	116½	116½	116½
1,000..	Mass. Gas 4½s.....	100	100	100
1,000..	Shattuck Ariz. 6s....	92	92.	92
4,000..	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s..	100	99⅝	100

*Ex rights.

CHICAGO.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
275..	American Can.....	11¾	11½	11¾
135..	American Can pf....	88½	88	88⅝
40..	Am. Shipbuilding	64	64	64
50..	American Telephone.	136½	136½	136½
10..	Booth Fisheries	43¼	43¼	43¼
850..	Booth Fisheries pf....	68	68	68
20..	Chi. Pneu. Tool.....	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
100..	Chi. Rys., Series 2...	28½	28½	28¼
305..	Chicago Subway	4⅛	3⅞	4
25..	Chicago Telephone...	123	123	123
10..	Commonw. Edison ...	135½	135½	135½
59..	Chi. Elev. Rys.....	27⅞	27⅝	27½
46..	Chi. Elev. Rys. pf....	93	93	93
14..	Hart S. & M. pf....	108	108	103
100..	Int. Harvester	124½	124	124½
20..	McCrum-Howell	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞
25..	McCrum-Howell pf....	96	96	96
115..	National Carbon	113	112½	112½
91..	People's Gas	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
223..	Sears-Roebuck	142½	141½	142
160..	Swift & Co.....	102¾	102	102¼
100..	United Boxboard	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200..	U. S. Steel.....	79½	79½	79½
314..	Western Stone	19½	19½	19½

BONDS.

$26,000..	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s..	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
5,000..	Chicago Rys. 4s, B...	88½	88½	88½
5,000..	Chicago Rys. 4s, B...	88¼	88¼	88⅜
2,000..	Chicago Rys. 4s, B...	88¼	88¼	88½
12,000..	Chi. Elev. Rys. 5s...	98½	98½	98½
25,000..	Com. Edison 5s.....	102⅞	102⅛	102⅛
3,000..	Com. Edison 5s.....	103	103	103
1,000..	People's Gas ref. 5s..	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
$2,000..	Southside Elev. 4½s..	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15..	Am. Cement	12	12	12
100..	Am. Milling	1¾	1¾	1¾
20..	Am. Railways	44	44	44
7..	Cambria Iron	44	44	44
866..	Cambria Steel	47¼	46⅜	47¼
8..	Ches. & Ohio	82	82	82
700..	Erie	36⅝	36¼	36⅜
440..	Elec. Storage	55¼	55¼	55¼
5..	General Asphalt	31	31	31
5..	General Asphalt pf....	72½	72½	72½
650..	Kentucky Sec. Co.....	15	14	14
50..	Kentucky Sec. Co. pf.	55	55	55
100..	Lake Superior	27	27	27
161..	Lehigh Nav.....	91¼	91	91
75..	Lehigh Nav. t. c.....	91½	91	91
762..	Lehigh Valley	88	87	88
127..	P. R. T.....	22½	22¼	22¼
2,315..	P. R. T. t. c.....	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
126..	Penn. R. R.....	62 9-16	62¼	62 9-16
13..	Penn. Salt Mfg.....	113	113	113
115..	Phila. Co. pf.....	44½	44½	44½
670..	Phila. Elec.....	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1,810..	Reading	79¾	78 3-16	79
105..	Southern Ry.....	32½	32½	32⅝
990..	Tonopah Belmont	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
127..	Tonopah Mining	5 9-16	5 9-16	5 9-16
1,116..	U. G. I.....	88	87¾	88
3,980..	U. S. Steel	79¾	79¼	79½
1,891..	Union Traction	52½	51¾	52¼
100..	Wash. & Va. Rys....	42½	42½	42½
55..	W. Jersey & S. S...	55	55	55

PITTSBURG.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
160..	Crucible Steel pf.....	83	83	83
35..	Fireproofing	6¼	6	6¼
55..	Fireproofing pf.	26½	26½	26½
50..	Harbison-Walker Ref.	54½	53	54½
10..	Harb.-Walker Ref. pf.	98	98	98
75..	Independent Brew. pf.	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
385..	Mfrs. L. & H.....	23¼	23⅛	23¼
10..	Ohio Fuel	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜
10..	Ohio Fuel Oil.....	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
185..	Pittsburg Brew.....	20⅝	20½	20½
1,155..	Pittsburg Coal pf.....	88	86½	88
100..	Pure Oil	9	9	9
280..	River Coal	10½	10	10⅛
1,095..	River Coal pf.....	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
5,400..	San Toy	40c.	40c.	40c.
40..	U. S. Steel.....	79¼	79¼	79¼
10..	West. Air Brake.....	152½	152½	152½
40..	West. Elec. 2ds.....	87½	87½	87½

BONDS.

$1,000..	Independent Brew. 6s.	91	91	91
2,000..	Pittsburg Brew. 6s...	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.10	Julia	.25
Alpha Con.....	.06	Justice	.11
Andes	.12	Kentucky Con.....	.15
Belcher	.40	Mexican	3.85
Best & Belcher ...	.24	Occidental Con....	.65
Bullion	.06	Ophir	1.85
Caledonia	.49	Overman	.40
Challenge Con.....	.15	Potosi	.30
Chollar	.12	Savage	.18
Confidence	.65	Sag Belcher	.14
Con. Cal. & Va....	.95	Sierra Nevada	.40
Con. Imperial.....	.06	Union Con.....	1.40
Crown Point	.48	Utah Con.	.11
Gould & Curry....	.13	Yellow Jacket	.51
Hale & Norcross...	.17		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	6.50	Florence	1.80
Jim Butler	.26	Goldfield Con. M..	5.70
McNamara	.18	Goldfield Merger..	.26
Midway	.17	Great Bend.....	.02
Montana	.03	Jumbo Extension..	.22
North Star	.12	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Extension	.59	Red Hills	.02
West End	.54	Sandstorm Kendall	.06
GOLDFIELD.		St. Ives	.35
Adams	.01	Silver Pick	.05
Atlanta	.16	Nevada Hills 5	8.90
Blue Bell	.01	BULLFROG.	
Comb. Fractional..	.09	Bullfrog N. B.....	.01
Booth	.08	Gold Bar	.01
C. C. D.....	.08	Homestake King ...	.01
		Tramps Con.....	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	6½	6¼	Jackpot ...	5½	6
Elkton	60	62½	McKinney..	85½	86¼
El Paso ...	50	52	Old Gold....	2¾	3
Findlay ...	3	5	Portland ...	90	101
Gold Dollar.	15	15½	Vindicator..	73¼	76½
Isabella ...	11	11½	Jen. Samp..	9½	..

Why Copper Market Is Dull.

The recent dullness in the copper market has been explained as being due in part to the buyers' unwillingness to purchase stocks until they learn whether or not the curtailment agreement among the producers is to be continued. This agreement, which calls for production 15 per cent. below normal, will expire soon, and statements have been made that some of the mines will take advantage of its termination to increase their output. Consumers believe that if this happens they will be able to buy copper at the present low prices for some time to come, and that there is no advantage in making commitments now for future needs.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street

NEW YORK

Capital and Surplus, $400,000

Deposits - - - $6,000,000

Merchants and others of responsibility and standing, who appreciate the services and facilities afforded by a conservative bank, and contemplate any change in their banking arrangements, or the opening of a new account, are invited to consider relations with this bank.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS:

The bonds secured by first mortgage on the property of The Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis will mature on the First day of September, 1911, and are payable on that date at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City. A new first mortgage is to be placed on the property of the Company to replace the maturing mortgage. The new mortgage and the bonds secured thereby will bear interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, and will mature on September 1, 1941. Provision will be made in this mortgage for the establishment of a Sinking Fund.

Holders of bonds maturing September 1, 1911, are offered the privilege to exchange their bonds for bonds of the new issue, on equal terms—bond for bond. Bondholders desiring to avail themselves of this privilege must give notice, either to the undersigned or to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before August 1, 1911.

The Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis,
By W. L. SCHMICK, Vice President.
Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS

Assets, $3,141,593.64

If you put out your money at 6% interest, it will double in 16⅔ years. We have TRIPLED the principal of our investors in the last ten years, and paid dividends for FIFTEEN YEARS.

Please call or write for Circular H, describing

CONVERTIBLE BONDS yielding 6.66%

METROPOLITAN DEPT.
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS,
160 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

WANTED CAPITAL

to further develop mine adjoining the Homestake. Have spent $90,000 in developing property, but have gone as far as I can go. Development consists of over 3,000 feet of underground workings on the Homestake ledge. Fully equipped with power plant, is clear and free of all encumbrance. Am open for any honest proposition from parties who can complete development and equipment. Will be here for a few days. Owner, W 32 Times.

To the Holders of Temporary Certificates for

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

Four and One-Half Per Cent.

Gold Bonds, Due 1949

(EXTERNAL LOAN.)

Notice is hereby given that the Definitive Bonds are now ready and will be delivered against surrender of the Temporary Certificates at our office,

SPEYER & CO.

24-30 PINE STREET.

New York, July 24, 1911.

$10,000,000

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY

4½ PER CENT. DEBENTURE GOLD BONDS OF 1940

Dated April 1, 1910 Due April 1, 1940

Interest payable April 1 and October 1, in New York

Redeemable, at option of Company, on any interest date, beginning April 1, 1915, at 105 and interest

TRUSTEE: THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000 and Registered

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT closed at about the low point of the day, the closing figures showing a loss of ¼c to ⅝c, the greatest loss being in the near positions. There was some firmness early, induced by strong cables and unfavorable European crop advices. Unsatisfactory yields are reported in Western Europe, with no improvement in Russia. The crop of Europe and the leading countries and the crop of North America and India, without Australia or the Argentine, is estimated, however, at 3,186,000,000 bushels by Beerbohm, against 3,107,000,000 bushels last year. The European markets, however, despite such estimates, show a good strong undertone, and Europe is apparently ready to buy wheat at a price. For the day there was a good export business reported, due to the strength abroad and weakness in America. Total sales were given out of 240,000 bushels of red wheat, free on board at New York, and 290,000 bushels of red Winter and hard Winter from the West direct. The market was also influenced early by reports of rust in the Northwest and in Canada, but these did not prove of sufficient influence to offset the increase in the visible and the large receipts. The visible showed an increase of 6,824,000 bushels in the United States, but a decrease in Canada of 1,067,000 bushels and a decrease afloat for Europe of 1,000,000 bushels. The net increase was 4,257,000 bushels, against 2,844,000 bushels decrease last year. Western receipts for the day showed considerable falling off, however, and in two days the receipts have decreased 500,000 bushels from last week. Weakness in corn and oats late also tended to increase pressure on wheat. Cash wheat quotations were: No. 2 red, 91¼c, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.08; No. 2 hard Winter, 90c; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.04¼.

CORN.—The corn market was weak after a little upturn early, and closed at about the low point, at ⅛c to ¾c net loss. There was some buying at the start on claims of insufficient rainfall, and that it was too late to help the crop as it should be, but the Government weekly report indicated ample moisture except in portions of the Lower Ohio Valley and in parts of Iowa and Missouri. There were advices of decided increase in country offerings, and Western receipts in two days have increased 500,000 bushels over last week. The visible supply showed a decrease of 2,579,000 bushels, following a decrease of 1,228,000 bushels the previous week. Export sales of 125,000 bushels were reported at outports for Mexico. No. 2 corn was quoted lower at 68½c, free on board.

OATS.—The market was weak, declining to new low levels for the movement, showing a loss on September of about 3c from the high of the month. The close was near the low point. Reports of better yields than expected, with increased offerings of new oats and poor demand for cash oats, had a distinct influence on the market, which was also affected by the decline in other grain. Threshing results do not appear to be as bad as the predictions made on the advance. Actual receipts West are increasing freely. The visible supply decreased 869,000 bushels for the week, following a 2,006,000 bushels decrease the previous week. Cash oats were slow, with standards 46c; No. 2 white, 46¼c; No. 3 white, 45½c.

PROVISIONS.—Trade in hog products was slow, but prices were firm, due to disappointing movement o fhogs and improving live hog prices.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
July	..	..	91⅜	91⅜
September	98½	92½	92⅝	93½
December	97	96¼	96¼	96¾
Lard—				
Spot	..	..	8.31@8.45	8.20
July	..	..	8.32@8.45	8.25
August	..	..	8.40@8.50	8.30
September	..	..	8.53@8.58	8.40
October	..	..	8.56@8.63	8.40
November	..	..	8.45@8.55	8.35
December	..	..	8.40@8.55	8.35
January	..	..	8.42@8.50	8.35

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
July	86⅞	85¼	85⅝	86⅜
September	88⅜	87⅛	87⅜	88¼
December	91	91	91⅛	91⅝
May	96¼	95¼	95⅝	96⅞
Corn—				
July	62¼	61¼	61¼	62
September	64	62⅝	62⅜	63⅜
December	61⅛	60	60¼	60¾
May	63¼	62	62¼	62½
Oats—				
July	39⅜	39	39	39
September	40⅜	39⅜	39⅜	40⅛
December	43¼	42½	42½	43
May	45½	44½	44⅝	45
Lard—				
July	..	..	8.37½	8.22½
September	8.47½	8.35	8.47½	8.30
January	8.40	8.35	8.40	8.30
Ribs—				
July	8.47½	8.45	8.47½	8.42½
September	8.62½	8.57½	8.60	8.53½
January	8.17½	8.10	8.17½	8.05
Pork—				
July	16.50	16.30	16.50	16.27½
September	16.70	16.50	16.70	16.47½
January	15.80	15.75	15.80	15.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

The oil market showed some strength early with considerable covering of shorts, but on the advance there was an increase in selling pressure on the near-by deliveries, with quite active liquidation in August and September carrying prices to new low levels on some deliveries, with the close at the bottom of the day. The weakness in cotton induced some selling, but cotton has declined over ½c a pound recently, and oil only a few points.

Future quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Closing—Bid. Asked.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.45@5.65	5.50
July	..	..	5.46@5.65	5.45
August	5.59	5.50	5.50@5.51	5.54
September	5.54	5.49	5.48@5.49	5.51
October	5.40	5.37	5.34@5.36	5.36
November	5.38	5.32	5.32@5.34	5.35
December	5.36	5.31	5.31@5.32	5.34
January	5.32	5.32	5.32@5.35	5.33
March	5.39	5.38	5.37@5.39	5.41

COTTON.

The cotton market, excepting for a momentary rally early, declined all day, closing for the new crop deliveries at the extreme low not only for the day but for the movement, and at prices 200 points below the high of the month. There was no let-up in the liquidating pressure. Every point decline seemed to find new selling orders, and the stop-order selling was very heavy and persistent. The bull interest seemed to have abandoned all attempt to stay the movement of prices. Several times during the day there was evidence of large covering orders. These served only to give a momentary rally, and the pressure of cotton on the market was sufficient to fill up every demand. The sales of some of the principal brokers were immense. One set of brokers sold upward of 150,000 bales, and selling by other interests was on a very heavy scale. The pressure of the new crop cotton outweighed all other influences, and belief that the crop was assured of record proportions outweighed all ideas of demand. Europe was weak early, and weather and crop news was excellent. There were rains at a number of points in both the eastern and western districts. While more sunshine will probably be beneficial, the conditions were not considered serious. Habersham King was out with a report claiming that every section had had enough rain, excepting a part of Texas, raising about 250,000 bales, while the Southern Belts, raising 500,000 bales, was injuriously wet. A rumor was current that the National Ginners' report would show a condition around 90, compared with its report of 89.6 last month, and 72.9 last year. The feeling was general that the crop reports, to be issued within a few days, would be favorable enough to indicate certainty of a record crop. Extremely unfavorable weather from now on might spell disaster, but the estimates are based on average conditions. The general feeling is that a record crop is reasonably assured, and if weather conditions are very favorable the actual production may materially exceed average probabilities at present. Spot cotton was quiet, with prices nominally unchanged at 15.60c; Southern spot markets were unchanged to ¼c decline.

	High.	Low.	Closing Bid. Asked.	Prev. Bid.
July	13.35	13.30	13.30@ ..	13.30
August	12.65	12.40	12.47@12.48	12.65
September	12.00	11.64	11.64@11.65	12.00
October	11.80	11.46	11.46@11.48	11.81
November	11.71	11.70	11.43@11.45	11.80
December	11.81	11.46	11.45@11.48	11.82
January	11.78	11.40	11.40@11.43	11.80
March	11.88	11.48	11.48@11.49	11.88
May	11.99	11.60	11.60@11.62	11.96

Market weak and unchanged to 40 points decline.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—The worst smash of the season in the cotton market came today without warning. The loss on the new-crop months, the principal object of the attack by the bear side, amounted to exactly 40 points, or $2 a bale. August, in which all that is left of the old-crop interest is centered, lost 30 points, or $1.50 a bale.

COFFEE.

Coffee showed a steadier feeling, and opened at an advance of 2@3 points, made further gains, except in July, and the close was 2 points lower for this position, and 4@14 points for the other months. Total sales, 33,750 bags. Havre advanced ½f, while Hamburg was ¼@⅜ pfennig higher. Rio was unchanged; Santos advanced 50 reis. Cash trade less active; Rio 7, 13 5-16c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	11.65	11.60	11.60@ ..	11.62
August	11.40	11.40	11.38@11.42	11.34
September	11.35	11.30	11.35@11.36	11.27
October	..	..	10.92@10.94	10.82
November	..	..	10.80@10.82	10.70
December	10.69	10.61	10.68@10.69	10.55
January	10.62	10.62	10.68@10.69	10.55
February	..	..	10.68@10.69	10.55
March	10.69	10.60	10.68@10.69	10.55
April	..	..	10.69@10.70	10.55
May	10.69	10.67	10.68@10.70	10.56
June	10.69	10.69	10.70@10.73	10.57

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Uneasy Feeling Due to Political Situation—Low Record for Consols.

LONDON, July 25.—Money and discount rates were easy to-day.

The stock market was depressed. The political situation at home as well as abroad created an uneasy feeling, and quotations sagged throughout the session and closed at about the lowest points in the absence of support. Consols fell to 78⅛, a new low record, and home and Mexican railway shares lost from ⅛ to 2 points.

American securities opened quiet and about unchanged. Prices eased off during the first hour, and later New York and Continental selling caused further weakness. The market hardened a fraction in the late trading, and closed steadier.

Money, ¾@1 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1 11-16@1⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills 2 per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 8.35; at Lisbon, 8.

The Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturday, Aug. 5, and the following Monday—a bank holiday.

PARIS, July 25.—A heavy tone prevailed on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 55c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 26½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 25.—Prices were weak on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Money, 1½ per cent.

Private discount rate, 2⅝ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	78 3-16	..	..	—3-16
Consols, account	78 3-16	..	..	—3-16
Anaconda	7⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Atchison	116⅞	112⅞	113⅜	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	251⅝	244½	244⅞	— ¾
St. Paul	131¼	127⅝	127⅝	..
Erie	37	36	36½	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf	59¼	57½	58⅛	— ⅛
Ill. Central	149⅝	145⅝	146	..
Louis. & Nash.	159⅜	155¼	152⅝	ex + ⅛
N. Y. Central	111¼	108⅛	109	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	64⅞	125	124⅞	+ ⅛
Reading	90⅝	156⅝	157⅛	— ⅛
Southern Pac.	126⅝	123	123⅞	— ⅛
Union Pacific	194½	189¼	190⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	81⅞	79⅞	79⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	122	118⅝	118⅝	— ⅛

Exchange, 4.86.

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	9	9	Esperanza	1	17	6
Tomboy	0	19	10½	Dolores	1	10	0
El Oro	1	3	6	Stratton's Ind.	0	2	3

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
2d week July	$78,190	$75,016	$3,174
July 1 to 14	153,986	148,519	5,467

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

2d week July	162,660	162,190	470
July 1 to 14	823,292	825,611	*2,319

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—

2d week July	28,253	32,087	*3,783
July 1 to 14	54,556	62,053	*7,497

TWIN CITY LINES—

2d week July	153,600	146,526	7,074
Jan. 1-July 14	4,070,083	3,854,635	215,448

*Decrease.

PERE MARQUETTE for June and twelve months ended June 30—

	1911.	1910.
June gross earnings	$1,842,718	$1,299,593
Expenses	1,071,851	946,756
June net earnings	270,962	352,837
Other income	77,703	66,618
Total income	348,565	419,445
Charges and taxes	385,633	389,772
June deficit	37,067	*29,674
Twelve months gross	15,986,808	15,995,623
Expenses	12,934,011	11,152,194
Twelve months net	3,052,797	4,843,429
Other income, debit	406,100	17,820
Total income	2,646,697	4,826,609
Charges and taxes	4,490,458	4,356,895
Twelve months deficit	1,813,761	*469,714
*Surplus.		

LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS for May—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Gross earnings	125,189	114,881	10,258
Exp. and taxes	85,450	68,700	16,758
Net income	39,680	46,180	*6,500
Other income	8,028	9,685	*1,657
Total income	47,708	55,865	*8,157
Charges	26,353	26,666	*314
Surplus	21,355	29,199	*7,843
11 months to May 31, 1911—			
Gross earnings	1,334,319	1,209,021	125,297
Exp. and taxes	870,620	762,823	107,797
Net income	463,699	446,198	17,500
Other income	96,207	94,433	3,773
Total income	561,906	540,632	21,273
Charges	299,562	267,942	31,619
Surplus	262,343	272,689	*10,346
*Decrease.			

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for June—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross earnings	4,615,532	4,525,554	4,052,586
Exp. and taxes	3,375,079	3,279,722	2,978,940
Net earnings	1,240,453	1,245,832	1,073,646
Gross, 12 mos	60,345,063	57,294,508	51,661,579
Exp. and taxes	43,181,786	40,596,488	36,902,196
Net, 12 months	17,163,277	16,698,020	14,759,383

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
3d week July	195,312	190,311	5,001
July 1-21	550,124	570,934	*20,810

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

3d week July	430,900	468,400	*37,500
July 1-21	1,303,500	1,336,700	*33,200

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

3d week July	2,120,000	1,958,000	162,000
July 1-21	4,266,000	3,950,000	316,000

WABASH—

3d week July	556,000	526,105	29,895
July 1-21	1,601,917	1,574,118	27,799

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—

2d week July	42,500	43,864	*1,364
July 1-14	86,067	87,728	*1,661

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

3d week July	188,773	208,585	*14,812
July 1-21	555,968	602,089	*46,121

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Week of July 21	490,281	453,376	36,905
July 1-21	1,894,071	1,864,227	29,843

*Decrease.

AGGREGATE EARNINGS.—Revenues and expenses of steam roads in the United States for the month of April as compiled by the Inter-State Commerce Commission compare as follows:

Rail operations:

	1911. Amount.	Mile.	1910. Amount.	Mile.
Freight rev.	$149,030,544	$613	$157,385,139	$660
Pass. rev.	49,899,106	205	48,871,066	204
Oth. tran. rev.	16,813,872	69	16,440,319	68
Non-tran. rev.	2,433,599	10	2,554,287	10
Total op. rev.	218,177,122	898	225,700,811	943
Mt. way and structure	29,125,866	119	33,020,642	141
Mt. equip.	33,547,186	138	35,451,095	148
Traffic exp.	4,769,838	19	4,671,580	19
Tran. exp.	80,139,729	329	79,140,903	330
Gen. exp.	6,132,915	25	5,863,684	24
Unclass. exp.	1,873	...	6,431	...
Total op. exp.	153,717,409	632	159,054,438	665
Net op. rev.	64,459,712	265	66,646,373	278

Outside operations:

Total rev.	4,898,723	20	4,988,883	20
Total exp.	4,855,383	20	4,912,146	20
Net rev.	39,359	...	26,735	...
Tot. net rev.	64,499,072	265	66,673,109	278
1-12 an. tax	9,102,988	37	8,860,909	37
Op income	55,396,083	228	57,812,200	241
Mileage op.	*242,933	...	†239,132	...

*Includes 2,013 miles not in the United States. †Includes 1,909 miles not in the United States.

KANSAS CITY, MEXICO & ORIENT for May and eleven months ended May 31, as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Mileage	764.48	140.49	23.94
Total op. rev.	125,728	149,582	23,854
Total op. exp.	140,685	156,260	*15,575
Deficit	14,956	6,677	8,278
Taxes	6,750	6,750	.....
Deficit	21,706	13,427	8,278
July 1 to May 31:			
Total op. rev.	1,721,051	1,606,422	114,628
Total op. exp.	1,692,710	1,470,522	222,188
Total net rev.	28,340	135,900	*107,559
Taxes	59,611	72,080	*12,468
Deficit	31,271	63,820	95,091

Miscellaneous Earnings.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY—

Week July 23	45,510	43,118	2,392
Jan. 1-July 23	1,318,641	1,192,550	125,091

THE INLAND STEEL CO. report for the year ended June 30—

Net earnings	1,798,488	1,631,968	166,475
Other income	1,982	2,174	*192
Total income	1,800,420	1,634,137	166,283
Depreciation, &c	201,795	150,000	51,795
Net profits	1,598,624	1,484,137	114,487
Interest	159,750	168,750	*9,000
Balance	1,438,874	1,315,387	123,487
Dividends	594,345	404,577	189,768
Surplus	844,529	910,810	*66,281
Prev. surplus	2,416,418	1,505,607	910,811
Prem. on stock	112,000	.....	112,000
P. & L. surplus	3,372,947	2,416,417	956,530

UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO. for April and eleven months ended April 30, filed, with Inter-State Commerce Commission—

Tot. rets. fr. op.	1,682,095	1,684,427	*2,332
Exp. priv., deb.	793,808	750,592	42,715
Total op. rev.	888,286	933,834	*45,547
Total op. exp.	847,646	892,025	*45,620
Net op. rev.	41,140	181,808	*90,668
Taxes	12,267	5,717	6,550
Op. income	28,872	126,091	*97,218
July 1 to April 30:			
Tot. rets. fr. op.	16,876,072	14,454,982	2,421,090
Exp. priv., deb.	8,039,219	6,749,587	1,289,632
Total op. rev.	8,836,852	7,705,394	1,131,453
Total op. exp.	8,848,801	7,814,727	1,033,573
Net op. rev.	488,551	890,667	97,884
Taxes	94,869	73,869	21,000
Op. income	393,682	817,298	*76,884

*Decrease.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The centre of the lake storm has now passed beyond the field of observation, but during the last twenty-four hours it caused showers in the North Atlantic States, along the Great Lakes, and through the Ohio Valley. Another barometric depression of marked depth appeared in the Northwest. Cooler weather is general east of the Mississippi Valley and a general reaction to warmer weather is in progress from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast. The indications are that the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday in all districts from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. A reaction to high temperature will be in progress by Thursday in the Atlantic States. The weather will be cooler in the Northwest Thursday.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light west; South Atlantic Coast, light, variable.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have moderate west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, rising temperature Thursday; light to moderate west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	80	70	4 P. M.	90	73
6 A. M.	78	65	6 P. M.	89	73
9 A. M.	82	68	9 P. M.	85	69
12 M.	89	71	12 P. M.	82	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 84; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 48 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

TO BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND POINTS

FALL RIVER LINE

Via Newport and Fall River, Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE

Via Providence. Lv. Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., 6:00 P. M., daily except Sundays. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, to New Bedford-Buzzards Bay resorts, Marthas Vineyard-Nantucket. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, to New London, Watch Hill, Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days, 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. Lv. Pier 37, E. R., week days, 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M., Sats., 2:00 P. M. Lv. foot of E. 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sats., 2:30 P. M.; Sundays 6:30 P. M. Strs. BRIDGEPORT and NAUGATUCK.

NEW HAVEN LINE. Lv. Pier 32, E. R., week days, 2:45 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 23d St., week days 3:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, etc., at 171 B'way, N. Y., Transfer, Tourist Offices and Piers

Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service

SEA TO BOSTON

BOSTON LINE

EXPRESS SERVICE DIRECT FROM CITY TO CITY.

ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER ROUTE

Luxurious, New Steel Passenger Steamships

MASSACHUSETTS & BUNKER HILL

in place of "YALE" & "HARVARD."

Daily, including Sundays, at 4 P. M., from Pier 15, N. R., foot Barclay Street. Due to arrive at Boston following day at about 8:30 A. M.

Through tickets and baggage checked to all the popular Eastern Summer Resorts. Express service for Freight, Automobiles and Horses. For full information and Booklet apply to—

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 290 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SEA TO MAINE

PORTLAND LINE

THE MOST CHARMING SHORT SEA TRIP ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

STEAMSHIPS

NORTH LAND & OLD COLONY

About 23 hours between New York and

PORTLAND, MAINE

Sailings Monday, 10:30 A. M.; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, N. Y.

CONEY ISLAND

LANDING AT W. 23D ST. AND DREAMLAND PIER.

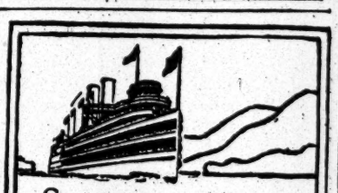
STRS. ROSEDALE AND JOHN SYLVESTER.

Leave West 129th St. 9:30, 1:00, 7:30.
Lv. West 23d St. 9:00, 10:00, 1:45, 3:00, 8:00.
Battery 9:30, 10:30, 2:15, 3:30, 8:30.
Coney Island 10:30, 4:30, 6:30, 10:00.
Excur. Tickets, { From 129th St., 50c.
Children Half Fare { W. 23d St. & Battery, 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

STRS. ROSEDALE AND JOHN SYLVESTER.

Leave West 129th St. 9:30, 1:00.
Lv. West 23d St. 10:00, 1:45.
Battery 10:30, 2:15.
Rockaway Beach, 12:15, 5:30.
Excursion Tickets, 50c.; Children, half fare.



Saratoga
Lake George

The trip to Saratoga, Lake George and the summer resorts of the Northland is made cool and comfortable if you go by the great steamers of the Albany Day Line.

A special D. & H. train leaves the Albany wharf on the arrival of the steamer, or you can be comfortable at one of the fine Albany hotels and finish your trip the next day.

ALBANY DAY LINE STEAMERS, DAILY, except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M.; landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Also Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted.

Hudson River Day Line

Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.

Steamer Mary Powell

Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. daily, except Sunday, at 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:30 P. M. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ALBANY" or rail. 83

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

*Malden
Smith's L'd's Germantown
*Catskill
*Hudson (by Annex)
*Athens
Stockport
Coxsackie
*Saturday special lands only at points marked *.

Magnificent steel steamers CLERMONT (new) and ONTEORA leave Pier 43, N. R., daily except Sunday, ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M., & W. 129th St., 7 P. M.

Special Saturday trip 1 P. M., Pier 43, and 1:30 P. M., W. 129th St.

Tickets for sale at all agencies and at Pier. 'Phone 1098—Spring. Send 3 cents in stamps for booklet of Summer hotels and boarding houses.

MANHATTAN LINE TO ALBANY

$1

ROUND TRIP, $1.50. GOOD 30 DAYS. Steamers lve. ft. W. Houston St., 6:30 P. M.; ft. W. 129th St., 6 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Stop at Columbia St., Albany, (adjoining Union Station.) Special stop south bound, ft. W. 131st St., N. Y. Tel. 9236 Spring.

CENTRAL-HUDSON LINE

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie & Kingston, Week Days, 4:00 P. M., from ft. Franklin St. For Highland Falls, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, week days, 5:00 P. M.; Sundays, 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Tel. 405 Franklin.

CAPITAL CITY LINE

50 CENTS TO ALBANY

STEAMERS

Leave Pier 46, N. R., Foot West 10th St. 5:30 P. M. West 129th St. 6 P. M. Daily, Sundays Included.

Magnificent S. S. "Arabic" leaves Feb. 1, rates $400 up, including shore excursions; 71 enchanting days. Stop-over privileges. Round World Tours Sept. 19, Oct. 31 and monthly until January. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

TO THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

via Catskill Mountain, Otis and Catskill and Tannersville Railways.

Direct connection with the N.Y. Central trains leaving New York 7:54 A. M. (for Leeds, South Cairo and Cairo) and 11:11 A. M. for all points daily except Sunday, and 4:04 P. M. daily, and West Shore trains leaving West 42d St. at 7:15 and 11:30 A. M. daily except Sunday.

Also direct connection with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE and the CATSKILL EVENING LINE STEAMERS.

PURCHASE TICKETS VIA CATSKILL.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

MIDLAND BEACH

STATEN ISLAND

Refined amusements amid refined surroundings. Cleanest, safest bathing on the Atlantic coast. SCHEDULE OF BOATS:—From Battery Landing, 10 A. M., 12:15, 2:40, and 5 P. M. Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 10 A. M., 12:15, 2:40, 5 and 7:30 P. M.

RETURNING 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 4, and 7 P. M. On Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:30, and 9 P. M.

GLEN ISLAND

ROUND TRIP 50 CTS. BOATS

DAILY lv. Battery 9:30, 11, 1:30, 2:30, 4, 6:30; E. 24th St. ½ hr. later; SUN., Battery, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30; E. 24th St. ½ hr. later; E. 138th St. hourly; children under 10 free except Sun. Music. Refreshments. McAllister Steamboat Co.

Delightful Afternoon Excursion to West Point, Steamer Mary Powell.

Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:30 P. M., Daily except Sunday. Return to New York by Str. "ALBANY" $1, or by rail $1.10. Orchestra. See Parade, Public Buildings, etc.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Halgren Line Observation, around New York Harbor and Manhattan Island. Daily from Battery Pier, near South Ferry, 10:30 and 2:30. SEE THE OCEAN, Sandy Hook Lighthouse and Forts. Trips daily, 1:15, returning 5.

Sight-Seeing Yacht Clifton, Around Manhattan Island, foot W. 42d St., 10:30, 2:30; lecturer aboard. Tel. 6441 Gram.

Sangerties Boats leave Pier 42, N. R., foot Christopher St., 8:30 p.m. Saturdays at 1 p.m.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

Paris—London—Rotterdam

Twin Screw Sailings Tues., 10 A.M.

*Noordam.....Aug. 1
†Rotterdam.....Aug. 8
*Ryndam.....Aug. 15
*Potsdam.....Aug. 19

*VIA BOULOGNE sur M. †PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE

Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

AZORES LISBON NAPLES MARSEILLES

BY THE FABRE LINE

Approx. weekly sailings by the newest, largest, finest & fastest French steamers in The MEDITERRANEAN Trade.

JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., Gen'l Agts., 11 Broadway, N. Y.

JOY LINE 2.40 BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL

BOSTON, via Boat and Trolley, $2.35.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, East River.
New Management. Improved Service.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

YOUR VACATION

ONE YOU WILL NEVER FORGET OR REGRET

Restful Healthful Delightful

TRIP

On the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico

Southern Pacific Steamships

Suites, Staterooms, Promenade Decks, Library, Ladies' Parlor, Smoking Rooms, Baths, Excellent Cuisine.

New York to New Orleans

Sailings Wednesday and Saturday.

Choice of Rail Lines Returning.
Stop-over Privileges.

Round Trip Fare (Including berth and meals on ship) $70

Tickets may be purchased and trip started at interior points with choice of rail lines to New York or New Orleans.

L. H. NUTTING, G. P. A.
366 Broadway
New York

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS

NEARBY SAILINGS: ENGLAND, IRELAND, THE CONTINENT

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD. OLYMPIC 45,324 TONS SAILS JULY 26 AUG. 19.

St. Paul, July 29, 9:30 A.M.
Minnewaska, July 29, 10:30 A.M.
Finland, July 29, 10 A.M.
Baltic, July 29, 11 A.M.

American Line — Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A.M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

St. Paul.....July 29 | St. Louis.....Aug. 12
Philadelphia.....Aug. 5 | New York.....Aug.

"This is Protection."

A letter received by The New York Times:

Some time ago an advertisement appeared in The New York Times. I answered it, but soon discovered the advertiser had acted in bad faith. Immediately upon his integrity being questioned, you notified me that you would accept no further advertisements from him. You did everything in your power to set me right, even going as far as to give the evidence of fraud to the prosecuting officer of this district.

If you maintain this sort of service your advertisements will be like your news—only those that are fit to print. This is protection.

J. FLETCHER RUARK,
136 Fifth Ave., City.

The New York Times examines each advertisement presented for publication to discover the intention of the advertiser, rejecting every questionable one. It sometimes happens that after an advertisement is published the advertiser does not keep faith.

The slightest indication that the advertiser has misrepresented and seeks to mislead or defraud is sufficient cause for banishment from the columns of The Times.

The New York Times, careful in the scrutiny of all advertisements, is quick to expel any open to the charge of misrepresentation and welcomes criticism and information of undesirable advertisements.

Lost

80c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—COUPONS OF CHICAGO & ALTON R.R. 1950; 16, Nos. 1963 to 1998, inc.; 2, 1999 to 2000, inc.; 16, 1951 to 1966, inc. Also coupons of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6%, due 1917, 4, Nos. 4523 to 4526, inc.; 2, 4776 to 4777, inc.; 1, 4857; 2, 4809 to 4870, inc.; 3, 4881 to 4883, inc.; 13, 5302 to 5314, inc.; 2, 5340 to 5341, inc.; 8, 5588 to 5590, inc. Payment on these coupons has been stopped. Finder please notify Jas. B. Colgate & Co., 36 Wall Street, New York.

LOST—On Columbus Av. car, between Canal and 125th Sts., lady's open-faced gold Waltham watch, with initials "E. Y." on cover, and with two pennant flags and inscription, "Kingston Point, New Haven, and Lake Hopatcong." Suitable reward if returned to Markowits, 178 Centre St.

LOST—On or near 149th St. and Broadway, purple leather shopping bag, with initial "H," containing small sum of money. Reward if returned to Dr. Holland, 3,607 Broadway.

LOST—Saturday night, at Steeplechase, Coney Island, lady's watch, with initials J. S. J. No questions asked and reward given for return of same to A. Johnson, 244 West 23d St.

LOST.—Diamond and pearl Princess ring, between Far Rockaway and New York. Reward given if returned to Hofman, 65 Nassau St.

LOST—One leather purse, containing two railroad tickets. Kindly return to 557 Broadway, T. B. Williams, and receive reward.

LOST.—Between Broadway and 145th St. and Fort Washington Point, string of gold beads. Blackwell, 1,907 Davidson Av., Bronx.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, monogram E. B. Q. Reward if returned. C. E. Birch, 90 West St.

LOST.—Silver-handled umbrella, marked F. B. Forbes, on Friday. Return 8 West 56th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

80c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND—Young collie. Apply 24 East Kingsbridge Road, Fordham.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

80c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, July 24—JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J. Article turned in from the trains on the 23d-Box; 24th—Roll, seven umbrellas, one Jewish Bible, three pocketbooks.

FOUND, July 24—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO., (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 137 Christopher St.: Hat, overshoes, apron, rosary, jacket, book, key, eight umbrellas.

FOUND, July 24.—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station—Pocketbook, five umbrellas, cane, coat, lunchbox, purse, sweater.

FOUND, July 24.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City—Four umbrellas, two packages, paper box, handbag.

FOUND, July 24.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.—Fifteen umbrellas, five packages, one pipe.

FOUND, July 24.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.—Two umbrellas, three packages, one casting, one lady's umbrella, one railroad ticket; Jersey City Station—One package; Lehigh Valley R. R.—One umbrella; Jersey City Station—Gold watch.

FOUND, July 24.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.—Six umbrellas, pair of rubbers, hat, package child's furs, lady's coat, looking glass, package containing nightshirt, raincoat, overcoat, package of collars, dress suitcase, six umbrellas, package containing towel, shirts, package containing trousers, book, package of overalls, box of collars, parasol.

FOUND, July 24.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av. Pullman—Six keys, society pin, kimono, overcoat, slippers, umbrella, raincoat, cuffs and buttons, shaving brush, silver heart, umbrella, two raincoats, umbrella, package, purse, fan, fountain pen, parasol, umbrella, necklace, umbrella.

FOUND, July 24.—By police. Apply Property Clerk's Office, 300 Mulberry St.—Pocketbook, spectacles and case, umbrella, skirt, medical case.

Business Opportunities

80c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

WANTED—PARTY OR PARTIES WITH $125,000 CASH OR MORE FOR SANITARIUM PURPOSES. I have enough applications now for treatment to insure a large profit upon the investment; money invested to be secured by real estate. Dr. George J. Gladman, 143 West 71st St., New York City.

Capable young man wanted for collection and sale of poultry products; select trade; must invest $500; good salary; share profits. If you have the money and mean business call promptly, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,201, Mr. Snyder.

Partner.—Salesman with well established trade to join well-known silk waist house; able to invest up to $10,000; exceptional opportunity for right party; names held in confidence. Address Box N 231 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Partner, incorporate company, light manufacturing; no competition; $600 necessary; quick profits. W 50 Times.

Cigarette Company offers controlling interest in young business for $750. Stanley, 18 East 42d St.

Business Notices

80c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Start a mail order business and prosper; valuable pointers free; plans furnished. Advertising Company, P. O. Box 1,615, New York.

Pianos and Organs

80c. a line 1 time; 69c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

STEINWAY mahogany upright piano, in fine condition; will sell very cheap. 518 West 45th.

Country Board

80c. a line 1 time; 67c. a line 3 times a week; $1.86 a line 7 consecutive times.

New York City.

IN THE COUNTRY IN NEW YORK CITY. Ideal hotel, 300 feet above Hudson. Large grounds, plenty shade, fine tennis court. Stable and garage accommodations, modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accommodates 50 guests; accessible by train or Subway. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York City. Tel. Kingsbridge 135.

EDGEHILL INN, Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson.—Summer and Winter accommodations of the very best for a few guests; convenient to riding paths; fine grounds and tennis courts; suites with private bath; preference given to permanent guests. Particulars on application. Address Mary E. Huntington.

New York State.

"ELLISWOOD."—Board on Ulster County fruit farm, $7. White, 309 West 46th St. 84—Bryant.

New Jersey.

An ideal place to rest, at "Overlook," Morristown, N. J.; 1½ miles from station; fine view, plenty shade, good table; vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs, all from place. Tel. 438.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Excellent accommodations, with good table, small private American family, on cool, shady corner, near station. Mrs. E. J. Berrien.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ADDRESSERS.—Good plain writers; must be experienced; piece work. Apply 326-330 Hudson St., second floor.

DESIGNER.—Experienced on kimonos and negligees; a permanent position to right party; state terms and previous places of employment. S. B. Stein & Co., 40 East 21st St.

GIRL wanted with experience to sell hosiery. W 82 Times.

MODEL—Fur showroom; size 36; must be stylish and up to date. Apply 384 5th Av.

WANTED—Young women, experienced in office work, as cashiers and office assistants in Brooklyn office; applicants must state fully their experience, salary they have earned, and give references. R 123 Times.

WANTED—Law stenographer; temporary position. Apply Room 1,011 Bennett Building, 99 Nassau St.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Unemployed or dissatisfied, good appearance and address, can make large income; exceptional prospects; with established firm; small drawing account to start. Bonafide, N 227 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—SINGLE GENTLEMAN LIVING IN THE COUNTRY REQUIRES FIRST-CLASS BUTLER; MUST BE STRICTLY SOBER, AND HAVE HIGHEST REFERENCES. BOX W 42 TIMES.

COLLEGE students can earn considerable money in spare time during vacation by introducing Brooklyn lots to friends; on very easy payments; new subways will largely enhance Brooklyn values; no experience necessary. Apply 9 A. M.—9 P. M., Henry Smith, 155 West 125th St.

COST ACCOUNTANT.

A man of good habits and character, experienced and capable to devise, install, and operate a cost system in a large metal manufacturing concern, can secure at once a permanent position at proper salary, with prospects. Factory well located within two hundred miles of New York. Give age, experience, and salary expected. All replies will be strictly confidential. W 35 Times.

FUR SALESMAN WANTED, with established Western trade, to represent good line of a specialty house; to call on city trade; strict commission basis. Goldman & Hittleman, 53 West 24th St.

SALESMEN

for the South and coast; two good men to sell strong, popular line of lingerie waists; only those that can show past results need apply. American Ladywaist Company, 514 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—A large cotton converting house requires good strong man to cover the large cities in the East and Middle West; only one with established trade wanted. N 222 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by a prominent shirt house for following territory: New England, Middle West, and Southern States; experienced only need apply. W 24 Times.

SALESMEN accustomed to finest retail haberdashers, to handle men's full-fashioned sweaters, coats as a side line on a commission basis. M 312 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted who covers Eastern States on trunks and bags, to take wardrobe trunk as a side line on commission basis. N 223 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for cloaks for New York City wanted; must be experienced and furnish references; to work on commission basis. W 49 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for imported line of cloth-faced and boxing paper on commission basis. N 224 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to call on drug trade; staple article; only those that can furnish references need apply. W 25 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Magazine of general circulation published in New York can use a really good advertising solicitor; address, stating former experience, class of business acquaintances; give full particulars. W 46 Times.

SOLICITORS WANTED.—For $1 monthly we pay $60 in case of sickness or injury; also death benefit. Ballard & Garrett, 84 William.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—A young man as private secretary for Sept. 1; stenographer and typewriter; good accountant; some knowledge of agriculture desirable; highest references as to character and qualifications required. W 43 Times.

WANTED—Clerk of the works; familiar with country house work; state experience; give references and state salary expected. W 51 Times.

WANTED—At once, structural detailers and checkers. Apply 1,814, 2 Rector St.

Help Wanted
Employment Bureaus

80c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 1 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Young men for bank, $15.
ORDER CLERK.—Young man for carpet house, $12.
STOCK LEDGER CLERK.—Young man, 21 to 25, $14.
STENOGRAPHERS.—Female, (several,) good positions; $10 to $18.
STENOGRAPHERS.—Seven bookkeepers, female, $12 to $15.
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.—Female, $45.
Apply in person.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
(Agency,)
47 West 42d St.

Domestic.

COMPETENT HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 'Phone 1538 Riverside.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good knowledge stenography; moderate salary; best references. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

DRESSMAKER wants few more customers. Mme. Bertha, 37 West 61st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Neat, refined North German, excellent cook, as housekeeper. White, 33 Manhattan Av.

NEAT COLORED GIRL to take care of bachelor's apartment. Call or write Serrant, 30 West 182d St.

STENOGRAPHER. — University graduate; former high school teacher; conscientious, accurate, limited experience; can handle correspondence; references; $15. L. W., 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; bright beginner; moderate salary. Acquate, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER. — First-class; second to none; no agencies. S., 202 East 22d St.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

AN ABLE SECRETARY, (30,) long experience, desires connection where ability rewarded; stenographer, correspondent, knowledge Spanish, accounts, details. Enroll, N 219 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Devises simplified systems to fit exact requirements; books written up, balanced, audited; monthly reports. W. A. Fleming, Public Accountant and Auditor, 35 Nassau St. Phone 1330 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept, part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Sq. 'Phone 2250 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditor public; will audit, open, systematize, close books; moderate terms. Accountant, R 130 Times.

ACTIVE, competent, reliable bookkeeper wants engagement of clerical or executive nature, preferably with newspaper or job printing office; thorough clerical knowledge of both branches; moderate salary in keeping with service. W 39 Times.

ADVERTISER—Is 26, married, well-educated; has filled positions of office manager, bookkeeper, stenographer, secretary; above the average ability, mechanical ingenuity and turn of mind; can handle men; capable manager, superintendent, executive; city or small town; will fill large or small position, but must have it quick. P 230 Times Downtown.

A SCRANTON, PENN., manufacturing company desires Greater New York representative for cut glass advertising signs and photographic plaques; financial security $1,000 required. President of company, Mr. Tonges, will be at Marlborough Hotel on Wednesday.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, perfect correspondent in French, German, English; stenographer, typewriter, &c., holding responsible position, has some spare time. W 54 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Man, speaking French, German, English, as assistant bookkeeper, correspondent, or general office assistant. Address Reliability, W 56 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, correspondent, office man, desires position; best references; moderate pay. W 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant; writes up, balances books; regular intervals; moderate. Dixie, 316 Canal St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, bright, not afraid of hard work. Bookkeeper, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

BUYER or ASSISTANT—Ladies', misses', children's cloaks, suits, dresses; 8 years' experience. W 9 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—23; experienced; last three years both private and commercial; can do own repairs. Scheid, 307 West 43d St.

CHAUFFEUR with best and highest references desires a position at anything. Adolph, 160 East 79th St.

COLLEGE MAN recently from the West, 33, married, lawyer by profession, desires position; can qualify as a salesman any line, real estate business, or position of trust; possesses strong personality, extensive business and professional experience; initiative and executive ability; finest references. W 44 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Experienced, graduate engineer, open for evening employment. M 319 Times Downtown.

PUBLISHERS.

Young man (22) wants position as invoice clerk or assistant manufacturing man; well recommended. B. H., W 38 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, good appearance, desires to represent large hosiery, ribbon, or notion and specialty house; Southern territory preferred; best references furnished. Address Oscar Furchgott, 48 West 91st St.

STENOGRAPHER, 22, thoroughly competent, takes rapid dictation, college graduate, good scientific education, knowledge French and German, desires position where intelligence will be rewarded; $15. Conscientious, N 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; one year's experience; excellent references. Experienced, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; five years' experience. V. Johns, 678 Napier Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

YOUNG MAN of considerable experience in obtaining advertisements seeks position on a New York newspaper; age, 22; respectably connected; enthusiastic, ambitious, and diligent. Address S. W., care Headworker Council Educational Alliance, 3,754 Woodland Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

YOUNG MAN, 14 years' experience bank, trust company work, desires position. N 218 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus

80c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers
BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co. (Agency)
STENOGRAPHERS. 30 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John

Domestic.

BOND, $1,000.—Old Dominion Agency, 88 West 134th.—Guarantee A1 colored help. 1119—Harlem.

HELP.—Select colored help furnished. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,220 5th Av. 'Phone Harlem 6370.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished parlor suite, other rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

5TH AV., 47.—Cool rooms; private baths; with or without board; transients.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

23D ST., 445 WEST.—$7 upward; prettiest spot in city, garden, cheerful rooms, cozy, clean; all comforts; fine cooking; established 22 years.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; private bath; table guests; exclusive.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table guests; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; private baths; high-class accommodations.

72D ST., 172 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; superior table; Summer rates; table guests.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Phone 1,336 Columbus.—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; transient guests accommodated; moderate.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Sixteenth year; Summer rates; rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished; parlor dining; excellent table; table guests, board, rooms; Southerners and Westerners desired; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 119 WEST.—Very desirable second floor; two large rooms; private bath; excellent table.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining, table board; references required.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Rooms; board; table guests; telephone; references.

80TH ST., 149 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private residence; all conveniences; references; telephone 7514—Schuyler.

80TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath; desirable front rooms, with board; references.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Double, single rooms; convenient "L," cars; very desirable locality; reference necessary.

83ST ST., 138 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable room; excellent table; high-class Jewish house; table guests.

50-52 WEST 52D.

Newly furnished; electric light; private baths; telephone.

84TH ST., 55 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, homelike rooms; parlor, dining room; table guests; American family.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms, near Park; convenient Sub., elevated; telephone; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable large room, conveniences; also single; southern exposure; good board; references.

114TH ST., 326 WEST.—A large and a small room; excellent table.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking daintily served; Summer rates.

121ST, 508 WEST.—Cool, healthful, Morningside Heights! Bancroft Apartments, just completed; none finer; beautiful rooms, furnished new; single, suites; baths; electric lights, elevators; elegant dining room; delicious cooking.

122D ST., 620 WEST, Claremont Av.—Positively coolest location; large room; delicious cooking. Apartment 2.

123D, (2,053 7th Av.)—Airy rooms; clean, comfortable; home cooking; references. Phone 4108 Morning.

SUFFRAGIST CLUB offers unique and elegant features in rooming accommodations and fare; field opens 130 West 81st St., headquarters.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

140TH ST., 540 TO 548 WEST.—Broadway Subway, famous Riverside Drive, Hudson River near by; The Audubon, bright rooms, delicious meals, best accommodations; low rates; large porch; open air dining; transients, table boarders accommodated. Telephone 2767—Audubon.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 839, (70th St.)—Rooms or board; Summer prices; breakfast in rooms; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, (Near Borough Hall Subway Sattion.)—Delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; moderate rates. Phone 1795—Main.

Board Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

SINGLE GENTLEMAN wants room, breakfast, dinner in modern apartment; Christian family. W. J. S., N 228 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25, (9th St.)—Refined surroundings; nice medium-sized front room; breakfast optional.

8TH ST., 8 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single and double rooms; modern improvements; telephone; Summer rates.

8TH ST., 8 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single and double rooms; modern improvements; telephone; Summer rates.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite or single; delightfully cool; electric lights; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large cool room, private bath; second floor; telephone; visitors accommodated

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Furnished rooms in a neat Southern home for persons with reliable references.

46TH ST., 313 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; block from Broadway; private house. 3462—Bryant.

52D ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private bath; all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

52D ST., 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms, large and single; all conveniences; transients or permanent.

52D, 288, (west of Broadway.)—Large front room, suitable for two; bath; breakfast; $7.

55TH ST., 338 WEST.—Back parlor; also large room; single beds; running water; gentleman.

57TH ST., 200 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Cool rooms; board optional. Rutland, Apartment 35. Elevator, 'phone.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; Summer prices.

69TH ST., 35 WEST.—Large and medium front rooms; bath; electric light; telephone; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.—Hot, cold water; bath adjoining; gentleman.

72D ST., 302 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Pleasant, large front room; location unsurpassed; concession for Summer months; telephone; Subway.

72D ST., 154 WEST.—Suite two rooms, private bath; medium and single; telephone; Summer rates.

73D ST., 100 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; baths; Subway express; Summer prices.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; convenient to cars; reasonable; references.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Rooms, large, small, newly furnished; private bath, electric lights; telephone, references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms in refined neighborhood; telephone; references; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Second floor suite with bath; other rooms; physician's office; electricity; telephone.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Entire second floor, with private bath; also small room; private family.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Elegant front room, suitable two gentlemen; single room; southern exposure; references.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms; dressing rooms, bath adjoining; breezy.

180 WEST 78TH ST.
NEWLY FURNISHED, ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

79TH ST., 179 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; two or one; reasonable; gentleman preferred.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Small, light, airy room; newly furnished; private family; references.

81ST St., 207 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; convenient all cars; $5. Mullen

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome suite, two rooms and bath; accommodate four; telephone; electric lights.

84TH ST., 124 WEST.—Clean, cool, comfortable rooms; closets, bath; home comforts; private family. Hoffmann.

84TH ST., 117 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms, also parlor and bedroom; ground floor; by widow.

85TH ST., 100 WEST.—Delightful rooms; every convenience; ideal location; near Subway and "L;" references.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; one other room; 86th St. Subway.

86TH ST., 310 WEST, (Park St., near Riverside.)—Gentlemen desiring quiet, refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

87TH ST., 127 WEST.—Beautiful single room, bath; electric lights, telephone; gentleman; moderate; references; private.

94TH ST., 311 WEST.—Large, small outside room, $4.50, $2.50; both light, airy; references. Toplitz.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room; running water; private house.

95TH ST., 151 WEST.—Rooms, newly furnished, in private house; references required.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Residence near Riverside Drive; handsomely furnished room; large accommodations; all conveniences; reasonable; phone.

111TH ST., 521 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; large closet; elevator; mail chute; telephone. Apt. 42.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Cool, cheerful, large room; suitable one or two. Smith.

419 WEST 118TH ST.
FRONT SUITE; 5TH WEST.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Cool, corner rooms; modern; telephone; Summer rates, $3, $5. Hungerford.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Beautiful suites; private baths; elevator apartment; single outside rooms, $3. Carter.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally cool front rooms; kitchen; elevator; references. Apartment 21.

123D ST., 524 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, connecting; running water; $2 and $3. Shannon.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Large, immaculately clean room; telephone, elevator; $4.50; references; afternoons, evenings. Slade.

129TH ST., 502 WEST.—Parlor and kitchen, $4; bedroom, parlor, and kitchen, $7; telephone. Bliss.

CONGENIAL gentleman wanted to share parlor facing park; lavatory, two beds; reference. Crown, 52 Morningside Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 352, (115th.)—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; all cars.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600.—Rooms, facing river; single, en suite; private baths; meal accommodations. Pierson.

552 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (127TH.)
Large, light room; phone Morning 6023. Button.

TWO ROOMS in elegantly furnished apartment; for one of two; references. R 131 Times.

WEST 134TH ST., (Broadway.)—Lady will share apartment with congenial business woman. R 162 Times.

East Side.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square room; running water; single room; references.

15TH ST., 213 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view Stuyvesant Park; transients accommodated; references; telephone; board optional.

23D ST., 48 EAST.—Pleasant rooms in refined family; $6.50 up weekly; restaurant.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

East Side.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Two large rooms, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife. Telephone 5299—Madison.

40TH ST., 5 EAST.—Richly furnished double, single, en suite; private baths; electric light.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with baths; Summer rates; gentlemen; references.

54TH ST., 15 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Special Summer rates; desirable rooms; select neighborhood; board optional; telephone 4917 Plaza.

55TH ST., 106 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small; $2 up; all improvements; telephone.

1.—76TH ST., NO. 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates.

IRVING PLACE, 71.
Large and small rooms, private bath; $3.50 up.

LEXINGTON AV., 71.—Unusually large, most attractive rooms; all facilities; reasonable. Rafter.

Unfurnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

Two elegant newly decorated connecting front rooms, with bath, convenient for breakfast in room; suitable for two; very reasonable. At 117 East 27th, block from Subway. Apply 242 5th Av. M. De Mable.

Unfurnished Rooms Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

Desirable, four, with bath, not over $25. Don't answer unless absolutely respectable. W 13 Times.

Real Estate For Sale or To Let.

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.86 a line 7 consecutive times.

Manhattan.

Four-story building, East 110th St.; will sacrifice or exchange; farm preferred. Ely's apparisal; first mortgage, $7,000 three years. Owner, M 293 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Corner plot, near 215th Broadway Subway station; Dyckman tract. Owner, J. B. Powers, Napier Av., Woodlawn, Bronx.

Westchester.

We have over 17,000 inquiries from persons living within 100 miles of New York who desire to buy suburban residences or farms; it cost us $100,000 to obtain these inquiries. If you want to sell, send us complete description and price of your property and we will put you in direct communication with the right party, who is looking for just what you have. W. W. REEVES & CO., 124 East 23d St., New York, Dept. 9.

For Sale.—Beautiful cottage of 6 rooms, all improvements, in high lands of Westchester County; ½ acre; 40 minutes from Grand Central Station; within walking distance of station; boating, bathing, and fishing; can be occupied all year round; reasonable amount down and $25 monthly will buy it. No agents. Country home. R. H., Box 72 Times.

Long Island.

TO SMALL INVESTORS.

Lady going abroad wishes to dispose of the following properties: Five cottages, three small farms, four shore plots; situated within easy distance of Pennsylvania Tunnel; to be sold on easy terms or discount for cash. Address E 33 Times.

Right on the Sound.—New house, with all modern improvements, on large plot; also four adjoining lots cheap; 30 minutes from Herald Square; cash or monthly payment. C. Holberg, 391 East 149th St., corner of 3d Av., Room 213.

Huntington.—Small bungalows with plot 100x100; high, airy, fertile land; price, $600 and up; write for tickets to see them. Beck, 1,361 Broadway, Brooklyn.

At Linden Shores—Two lots, boat and landing, $290; terms arranged. Boat, 121 Times.

New Jersey.

$4,250.—Modern stucco house, River Edge; 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; boating privileges; near station; 40 minutes to Cortlandt St.; easy terms. Albert Hughes, 150 Broadway.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

80c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

St. Nicholas Av., (343,) 127th.—Elegantly furnished suites; four, five, six rooms; elevator; telephone, electricity; special Summer bargains; $8 weekly upward.

151st St., 605 West.—Four-room, cool apartment cheap for August and September. Apartment 3.

Elegant furnished bachelor apartment; conveniences; suitable for one or two gentlemen. Miller, 27 West 61st St.

$22.—Five rooms, separate dining, hot water, outside windows; fine condition. 174 East 122d.

Most elegant rooms in city, $25-$60 monthly; private bath, meals. 22 West 60th.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

WANTED—Two furnished or unfurnished apartments, one of seven rooms, one of eight rooms, rent of each not to exceed $1,200; prefer east side and in same building. Write D. H. Kane, Marion, Mass.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

AT THE "VAN DYCK,"

Corner Broadway and 72d St., an exceptionally attractive apartment, (third floor, facing Broadway,) eight rooms and two baths. Apply to manager.

Five light rooms, elevator, all improvements; one month free; $48 monthly. Tredway, 272 Manhattan Av., opposite park.

Seven large rooms; improvements; convenient to "L," Subway; $37-$45. 74 West 80th St.

East Side.

Ideal apartments, 2 and 4 rooms and bath. Ring janitor's bell, 12 East 30th St.

Used Autos For Sale

25c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week, including Sunday; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

AUTOMOBILES.

Green's Purchasing Agency, old Brewster Building, 1,587-1,589 Broadway, corner 48th St. Used automobiles of the highest grades can be purchased from us at sacrifice prices. We have the largest showroom in the city and the greatest variety of cars to select from. All makes, from $125 to $3,000. Demonstrations cheerfully given. Terms to responsible buyers.

RENAULT, 20-30, GUNBOAT BODY, OVERHAULED AND REPAINTED.
F. T. SANFORD,
44 WEST 43D ST.

Auto-trucks, 1,500 pounds capacity, run less than 1,000 miles; will sell at big discount. Telephone 7239 Bryant. Jackson, 244 West 49th St.

CHALMERS "FORTY" TOURING car, rebuilt and repainted. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway, New York.

CHALMERS cars, rebuilt, repainted, and guaranteed. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway, City.

Automobile Supplies

25c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week, including Sunday; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

AUTO SUPPLIES.
REORGANIZATION SALE

of $50,000 stock; must be closed out; auto tires, $4.75 up; tubes, $1.75 up; lamps, $1.25 up; horns, 98c. up; dusters, $1 up; 75c. spark plugs, 30c.; $2 tail lamps, 98c.; $2 and $1.50 caps, 38c.; $2 pumps, 98c.; non-skid chains, $20; wind shields, $12.75; $2 and $2.50 jacks, 95c.; 50c. pliers, 19c.; oil guns, 25c.; 25c. straps, 9c. pair; $2 trunk racks, 98c.; everything for the automobile way below cost.
HAYES RUBBER CO., 57 Warrent St.

Automobiles to Rent

25c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week, including Sunday; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

AUTOS FOR HIRE.
PEERLESS CARS.
PEERLESS RENTAL SERVICE.
'Phone 2498 Columbus.

Private owner will rent, preferably by contract, Packard car; strictly first-class. Marson, 124 W. 50th St. Tel. 6768—Columbus.

For hire, Packard touring car; party by the month desired. F. Schmitt, 104 Shippen St., Weehawken, N. J.

Beautiful six-cylinder large seven-passenger touring car, $3 per hour. Lauenstorf, 4595 Broadway.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Willow Basket Duty Reduced—Razor Cases Held Dutiable as Assessed.

Several protests dealing with the classification of willow baskets were decided yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers in favor of importers. The firms concerned included Swayne, Hoyt & Co., M. J. Brandenstein & Co., the American Import Company, O. Kai & Co., and others

Duty was assessed at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, whereas the importers set up the claim that the rate should be 35 per cent., which General Appraiser McClelland sustains. It is decided that the articles are plain willow baskets, and as such entitled to the lower rate of duty. The Collector is directed to make a reliquidation of the duties in accordance with the finding of the board.

John W. Hughes of New York was defeated in an attempt to secure lower duty on razor cases. The cases were assessed as usual coverings at the same rate as their contents. They were claimed to be dutiable as cases made wholly of or in chief value of leather, permanently fitted and furnished with traveling sets at 50 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Hay says in his decision that it is found that

WROTE HIS UNCLE OF INTENDED SUICIDE

When a Search Was Made Schem Was Found Dead on Belle Harbor Beach.

TOOK DRUG AND WADED OUT

Gruesome Ceremony at His Bachelor Dinner Before His Marriage Is Said to Have Preyed on His Mind.

A letter to his uncle, Julius Beissbarth, proprietor of the Hotel Sansara, Belle Harbor, Rockaway Park, telling of his intention to commit suicide led to a search early yesterday morning, which resulted in the discovery of the body of Alexander J. Schem, a prominent lawyer and amateur athlete of West Hoboken, N. J., on the beach at the foot of Oriental Avenue. Schem who was six feet two inches in height and weighed about two hundred and twenty pounds lay on the sand, fully dressed. A hurried examination of the body showed that death had been caused by drowning, but that before wading out beyond his depth in the surf Schem had swallowed a powerful narcotic.

Schem's young wife, whom he married five months ago, is in the Catskill Mountains, and was notified of his death. She was Viola Maples of 36 Macon Street, Brooklyn, and consented to marry Schem shortly after he saved her life from drowning in an Adirondack lake last Summer. The marriage took place on March 14. The ceremony was preceded by a bachelor dinner at the Café Maxim, Bergenline Avenue and Blum Street, Union Hill, N. J. At this dinner, a weird ceremony was enacted, which is said to have preyed on Schem's mind, although he made light of it at the time.

While the dinner was in progress, the orchestra struck up a funeral march and Max Brandenberg, proprietor of the café entered the banquet hall dressed as an undertaker. He was followed by a funeral cortège of mourners, carrying candles and a quartet of pall bearers, carrying a small coffin. The pall bearers deposited the coffin at Schem's feet and as the unearthly music died away, Dr. Thomas C. Armstrong, a Hoboken dentist, intoned the announcement that all had gathered to mourn the departure of a friend. Charles W. Kappes, a fellow attorney of the prospective bridegroom, then pronounced a eulogy on the "brother leaving a life of single blessedness." At the conclusion of the enulogy the coffin was opened and found to contain a cut glass vase two feet high. The solemn foolishness was continued in the presentation and inscription of the vase, which read:

"Alec J. Schem, Bachelor, Aged 22. Born to Greatness. Died in Holiness. Departed this life of single blessedness, victim of a lovely maiden. Good luck to the Swede."

Schem, whose age was 27, laughed heartily and ordered more wine for his guests. Some of his relatives professed to see an unfavorable omen in the whole affair.

Julius Beissbarth, the husband of Schem's paternal aunt, and who identified the body after it was found, said that ill health was the cause of his nephew's suicide. He said that the letter he received yesterday morning apologized to him for giving him "the unpleasant job" of caring for his body. Schem explained in his letter, Mr. Beissbarth said, that he had been compelled to put the burden on his because both his wife and sister "Dot" were away.

Schem suffered from an athletic heart, his uncle said. Both at Stevens Institute and at New York University he had been a well-known athlete, playing football, basket ball and baseball. He was also a well-known amateur oarsman after he left college, in spite of the fact that he had been warned by physicians that his heart had been overdeveloped by excesses in vigorous sports and that he ran great danger of dropping dead. After his marriage, Schem was a victim of fainting spells and the fear of sudden death obsessed him. Mr. Beissbarth said that Schem left his widow well provided for.

There were a number of clients in Schem's West Hoboken office waiting for him when the news of his death was received. He had made several appointments for the day as well as for Monday. He had a large practice, which his athletic prowess, wide acquaintance and genial manners had helped him to acquire. When he came to Rockaway Park Sunday, there was no room for him in his uncle's hotel and h ewent to the adjoining Park Inn. His relatives expressed some surprise that he did not return to the city on Monday, but he said he needed some additional rest and spent Monday evening with them. The postmark on his letter showed that he had mailed the news of his own death before having his final talk with his aunt and uncle.

There was nothing in his manner during this interview to indicate that he contemplated ending his life.

Poor Men Who Want Farm Work.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor announced yesterday that it has several men in its charge who are anxious to go to the farms of this and neighboring States as laborers. They have been recently discharged by institutions for the cure of tuberculosis, bu are not yet able to return to indoor labor or to perform heavy outdoor tasks. The association says it believes there are hundreds of farmers who at this season of the year need men for light outdoor work for which the returns are not sufficient to warrant a high wage. The men on the lists of the association are ready to do just this kind of work, and to them the wage question is a matter of secondary consideration.

STREET CLEANERS' PENSIONS

Mayor Approves the Bill—Half Pay After Twenty Years' Service.

The bill providing for a pension system for members of the Street Cleaning Department was approved yesterday by Mayor Gaynor. He sent this letter to Commissioner Edwards:

Office of the Mayor.
July 24, 1911.

Dear Mr. Edwards: I this day approved of the Pension bill for the Street Cleaning Department. I did this because I have taken so much interest in the work of your department and in the men of your department. They have done exceedingly well since I have been Mayor. They have all the more inducement now to be faithful, and I trust that none of them will ever be dropped from the rolls, for that will defeat their right to a pension. Very truly yours,
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

William H. Edwards, Esq., Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Under the provisions of the bill men who have been in the service of the department for twenty years and who are 60 years of age or over may retire voluntarily at one-half of their salary. Men of that age who do not retire voluntarily may be retired, in the judgment of the Commissioner, upon the report of the medical examiners of the department that they are physically incapacitated. Any man may be retired for like reasons after ten years' service, at $25 a month, or for physical disability incurred in the performance of duty at one-half salary.

DEBT PRISONER IS RELEASED.

Karp, Whose Creditors Feared He Would Flee, Now Under $10,000 Bond.

Jacob Karp of Karp Brothers, dealers in furs at Atlantic City, which firm was put into bankruptcy here on Jan. 27, was released from the Ludlow Street Jail yesterday by United States Commissioner Alexander Gilchrist. Karp had been detained there since Jan. 31 last on a writ of ne exeat, at the instance of some of the creditors of his firm, who were afraid that he might sail for Europe. Many attempts have been made to obtain his release, but the security heretofore offered was not acceptable to the Commissioner. Mr. Karp was released on a bond of $10,000, given by Edward Robinson, who owns a saloon and hotel at the corner of Forty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, for which he paid $93,000, subject to a mortgage of $50,000.

Samuel Karp, the other partner, was released some time ago. William Allen, referee in bankruptcy in the case, has made a report that they should turn over $14,573 to the trustee in bankruptcy.

JOY RIDING IN CITY AUTOS.

Aldermen's Committee Finds That Practice Is Not Stopped Yet.

The Aldermen heard yesterday in a report from one of its committees that municipal automobile joy riding is still flourishing, despite strenuous efforts to do away with it. Alderman James J. Smith was Chairman of the committee of five which made the investigation. The report shows that it cost $176,570 to keep 100 municipal cars in repair in 1910. The committee recommended the establishment of a central garage under the Brooklyn approach to the Brooklyn Bridge, with a system of checks that will allow only duly authorized persons to take out the machines and to show to what use each car is being put every twenty-four hours. A cyclometer and a large sign with the words "City of New York" in flaring colors are also recommended for each machine, except the cars used in the Police Department

"The practice of joy riding after business hours has undoubtedly decreased very much since January, 1911," says the report. "Prior to 1911 it existed extensively. In the year 1909 nearly all cars of certain offices and departments were out on the average of two or three nights a week after office hours. More rigid rules as to the use of machines were put in force in 1910, and still more rigid rules have been put in force for the year 1911. It is probable that very few cars, if any, are now used after office hours for improper purposes, with the consent of the head of any department or office.

"The committee is satisfied, however, from the evidence obtained that joy riding is not a thing of the past. The cars stored at the Bridge garage have been used undoubtedly extensively for this purpose within the past year."

The record of the Bridge Department, says the report, shows that 216 cars were returned after 7 P. M. between May 18, 1910, and Jan. 1, 1911. In several instances cars were reported as being out all night. In many cases it was found that these cars were used by unknown persons without authority.

New Building Code Before Aldermen.

A new building code drawn by Ernest Flagg, the architect, was introduced in the Board of Aldermen yesterday. It is designed to take the place of the one being drafted by a committee of which Alderman Keannelly is Chairman. Alderman Keannelly's code has met with opposition by the concrete interests on the ground that it favors hollow tile as a building material. Mr. Flagg's code was designed to rectify this alleged favoritism. It was referred to the Building Committee.

At the International Polo Matches, at Newport and at the Varsity Races, wherever men of the smarter sort meet, the low cutaway front and high back collar of the CONCORD type is favored. It is an

ARROW Notch COLLAR

15 cents each—2 for 25 cents

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

Wallach Bros. 1195 B'way (at 29th St.)
246-248 W. 125th St.
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33 1/3% OFF the Price of Every Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suit

$50 Suits now $33.33
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Values up to $12.50 *now* $8.50
Values up to $15.00 *now* $10.50
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Values up to $35.00 *now* $19.50

Remember, every garment is sold with the same guarantee of service that accompanied it at its full selling price.

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(My Only Store.) 119-125 Walker St., N. Y.

Three Blocks East of Broadway, One Block from Canal St. Subway

THE FINE MATERIALS in our remnant sale are being sacrificed. Suit to measure $18.00, coat and trousers $16.00. We do this to keep busy during the dull season, and delight in giving you as an inducement exceptional value.

ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

Build on a Solid Foundation

THE daily newspaper is the foundation upon which to build a substantial business. It reaches the consumers.

When your business is strong and secure it is time enough to spend your advertising surplus in other channels.

Tell your story to the people. Tell it effectively and truthfully. Come to the point.

What have you to sell, and how does it compare with the product of your competitors in quality and price?

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J. W. ADAMS, General Manager.

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Lawn Umbrellas and Tables
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d St., New York

BUFFALO LIMITED
Lackawanna Railroad
Leaves New York 3:45 P. M. daily for Syracuse, Utica, Ithaca, Buffalo.
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Try One More Good Dinner
MAN-A-CEA WATER
is more than a pure drinking water.
Booklet mailed on request.
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Next Sat. Mat. (200th Time) A Pink Lady Pink Parasol to Every Lady in Audience.

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